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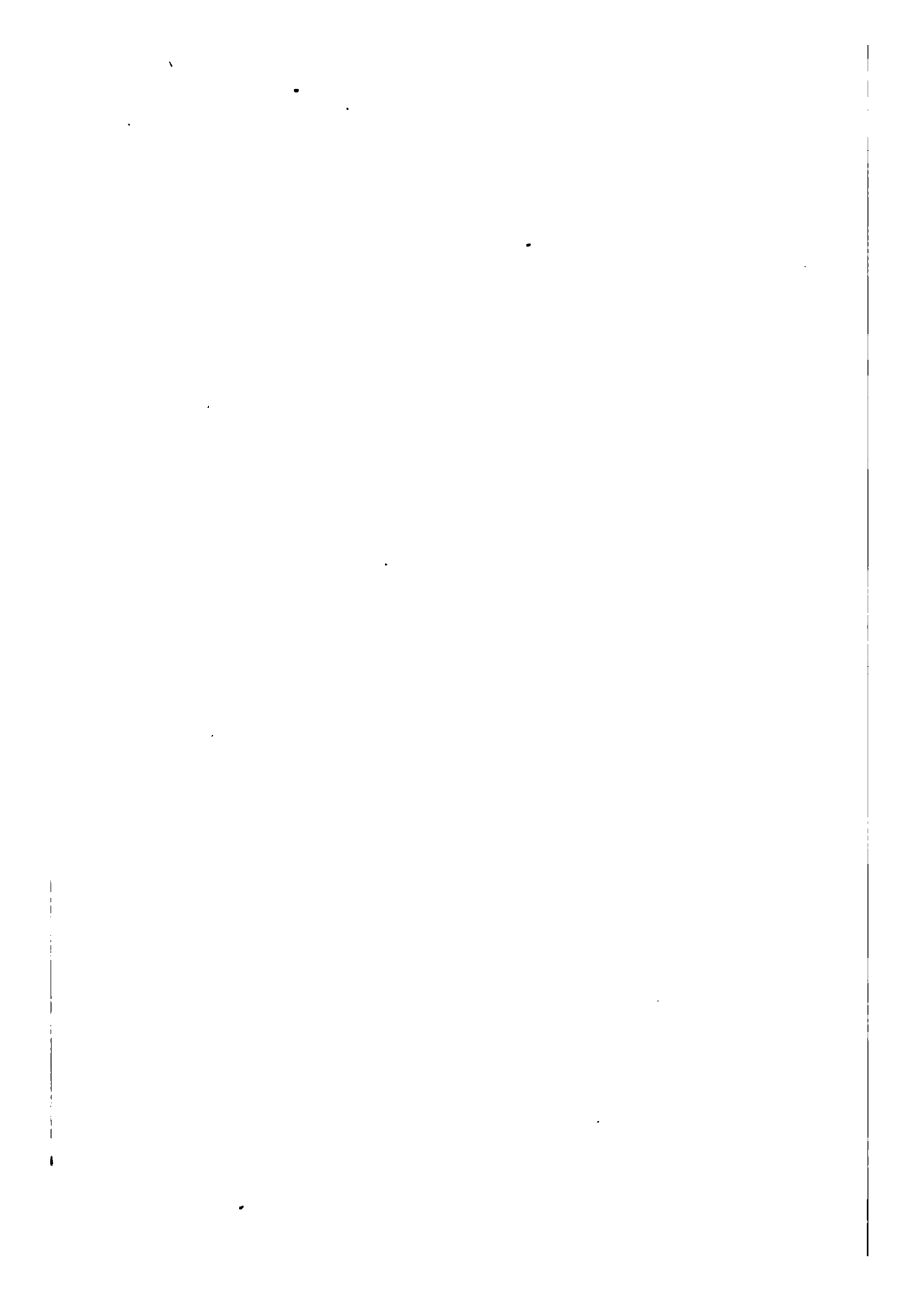
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Daily Readings
IN
LATIN VERBS.

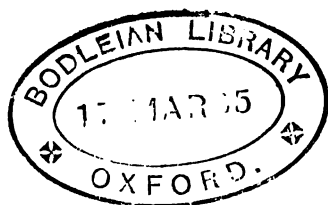
BY THE
REV. J. ROBERTSON, LL.D.

AUTHOR OF "DAILY EXERCISES IN SCRIPTURE HISTORY," "GOSPEL QUESTIONS," "DAILY READINGS IN NATURAL SCIENCE," "DAILY EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA," "EARLY LATIN EXERCISES," "ARITHMETIC FRACTIONAL," "HALF-HOUR EXAMINATION PAPERS," "DAILY READINGS IN LATIN NOUNS," "UNIVERSITY LOCAL HALF-HOUR EXAMINATION PAPERS," "EARLY FRENCH EXERCISES," ETC.



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PREFACE.

THIS part of the "Daily Readings" requires a knowledge of the Verbs, and is graduated in difficulty: beginning with simple sentences, and ending with more elaborate passages.

With each lesson is, as in the first part, an "Examination Paper," and also some "Memorabilia," which should be carefully committed to memory and repeated daily. By means of them many of the questions in the Examination Papers can be answered.

J. R.

UPTON HOUSE,

ADELAIDE ROAD, N.W.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.**A.**

Hōmo sum.

Agri sunt fertilēs.

Cārī sunt părentēs.

Cără est patriă.

Rără est virtūs.

Trēcenti jūvenēs sūmūs.

Nēmo sempēr fēlix est.

Hōminēs mortālēs sunt.

Onērōsae sunt divitiāe.

Pēriculōsă est ambitiō.

Dulcē est păternum solum.

Iră fūrōr brēvis est.

Nēmo bēātus est antē ōbitum.

Dux nobīs ēt auctōr ēs.

Civēs Rōmānī estis.

Ego tibi cārūs sempēr ēro.

Terră mājōr quām lūnă est.

Spēs est expectātiō bōnī.

Sit lux.

Ejus belli haec fuit causă.

Examination Paper. A.

1. Explain *subject*, *object*, and *complement*.
2. In what case is the *direct object* generally put, and in what case the *indirect*, or *remoter object*?
3. What do you understand by *copulative*?
4. How does the *Finite Verb* agree with its subject?
5. If there is no subject expressed in the Latin sentence, how do you supply it in English?
6. What case follows *Copulative Verbs*? Give examples.
7. Decline *homo, civis, spes, lux*.
8. Decline *furor brevis, id bellum, haec causa*.
9. Compare *fertilis, carus, dulcis, magnus*.
10. Give the gen. sing. of *ager*; acc. sing. of *nemo* · gen. plur. of *juvenis*; abl. plur. of *dux*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. B.

Erant itinēra duo.

Post messem cōpia mājor ērīt.

Bōnī sunt rārī.

Servūs dōmīnō bēnēvōlūs fūērāt.

Consulēs duo prō ūnō rēgē ērant.

Jam sēgēs est ūbi Trōjā fūīt.

Mēūs est hic āgēr.

Laetitīa post victōriam ērīt.

Mors ultimā linēa rērum est.

Est in conspectū insulā pulcherrimā.

Aes triplex circā pectūs ērāt.

Gallōrum sūbitā ēt rēpentinā consiliā sunt.

Magnum vectigal est parsimōniā.

Tūus āmicūs ēt fūi ēt ēro.

Virtūs est optimā nōbilitās.

Amicūs vērūs thēsaurūs est magnūs.

Primā nāvis fūīt alnūs cāvātā.

Omnium mālōrum stultitiā est mātēr.

Non formōsus ērāt, sēd ērāt faciendus Ulysses.

Vērecundiā bōnum in ādōlescentē signum est.

Examination Paper. B.

1. What is the general order of words in translating a Latin sentence?

2. How does the adjective agree with the substantive? Give examples.

3. If the substantive in the Latin sentence is omitted, what word must be applied to the masc., fem., and neut. adj. respectively?

4. How do adjectives ending in *-dicus*, *-ficus*, *-volus*, form their comparison?

5. How are *est*, *sunt*, *erat*, *erant*, *erit*, *erunt* often rendered?

6. Give the nom. sing. of *itineræ*, *rerum*, *adolescente*.

7. Decline *itineræ duo*, *consules duo*, *omnia mala* in the plur.; and *unus rex*, *hic ager*, *magnum vectigal* in the sing.

8. Compare *magnus*, *ultra*, *pulcher*, *bonus*.

9. Give the gen. sing. of *seges*, *res*, *aes*, *pectus*.

10. What cases do these prepositions govern:—*pro*, *post*, *in*, *circa*?

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. C.

Spērāmūs.

Mātēr āmāt.

Rusticūs ārāt.

Fātă vōcant.

Avēs vōlant.

Latrant cănēs.

Armă sōnābant.

Sylvă stăbăt.

Amătē littērās.

Multōs castră jūvant.

Flōrēs āmāt āpīs.

Fūrōr armă mīnistrăt.

Sidēră multă mīcant.

Mūnēră multă dēdi.

Pōmă dăt Autumnūs.

Milītēs fortītēr pugnābant.

Crās itērum nāvīgābīmūs.

In hortō ambulēmūs.

Lacrymae pēr gēnās mănāvērunt.

Cantābīt vācūūs cōram latrōnē viātor.

Examination Paper. C.

1. What case generally follows after the Transitive Verb as the direct object?

2. How many Conjugations of Latin Verbs are there, and how are they distinguished?

3. Which Conjugation is meant by the *A*, the *E*, the *I*, and the *Consonant* Conjugation respectively?

4. What do you understand by the *principal parts* of the Verb?

5. Give the princ. parts of *spero*, *amo*, *aro*, *voco*, *latro*, *ministro*, *pugno*.

6. Give the princ. parts of *do*, *sto*, *sono*, *juvo*, *mico*.

7. Give the gen. pl. of *mater*, *apis*, *avis*, *canis*, *arma*, *castra*, *flos*, *gena*.

8. Give the nom. sing. of *sidera*, *munera*, *milites*, *latrone*.

9. Give the 3rd. sing. fut. perf. of *voco*, *sono*, *sto*, *juvo*, *navigo*, *mano*, *do*.

10. Decline *munera multa* in the plur.; and *vacuus viator* in the sing.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.
D.

Pendēbīt ūvā.

Vēr praebēt flōrēs.

Vulpēs tīmēt lēonēs.

Non lēthum tīmēo.

Nēmūs omnē vīrēbīt.

Nīhil sempēr flōrēt.

Ancōrā nāvem tēnēt.

Jācent sūb arbōrē pōmā.

Arbōrēs umbram praebēbant.

Milēs tīmēt sāgittam hostīs.

Rōsae fulgent intēr lilīā mixtae.

Pastōrēs ipsae laurūs flēbant.

Lūnā trēmūlum praebēbāt lūmēn.

Quinquē tēnent coelum zōnae.

Post ēquitem sēdēt ātrā cūrā.

Pastōr carmīnē mulcēt ōvēs.

Invidīae pallōr īn ōrē sēdēt.

Oves nōbīs sūam lānam praebent.

O fons, āmābilē frīgūs praebēs.

Belgae pertīnent ād infērīōrem partem Rhēnī.

Examination Paper. D.

1. Give the 3rd. sing. of the impf. ind., perf. ind., pres. subj., and plupf. subj. of *pendeo*, *timeo*, *jaceo*, *fleo*, *sedeo*, *praebeo*, *pertineo*.
2. Give the two accusatives and ablatives of *navis*.
3. Decline *laurus*.
4. What peculiarity is there in the plural of *coelum*?
5. Decline *amabile frigus*, *tremulum lumen*, *atra cura* in the sing.; and *ipsae laurus*, *quinque zonae*, *nemus omne* in the plur.
6. Distinguish between *obitus*, *exitus*, *interitus*, *exitium*, *mors*, *lethum*, *nox*, and *fatum*.
7. Give the princ. parts of *pendeo*, *fulgeo*, *misceo*, *fleo*, *sedeo*, *mulceo*.
8. Give the nom. sing. of *ore*, *flores*, *leones*, *lilia*.
9. Decline *ver*, *vir*, *vis*.
10. Compare *ater*, *amabilis*, *inferus*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

E.

Ossă tēgīt tūmūlūs.

Omniă vincīt āmōr.

Cornūă lūnae dēcrescunt.

Spē vivīmūs.

Dic mīhī vērūm.

Ago tībī grātias.

Ventōrum pātēr rēgīt nāvem.

Lēthī vīs rāpūit rāpīetquē gentēs.

Quercūs ingentēs tendit rāmōs.

Mercātōr rēficīt nāvēs quassās.

Spargē rōsās, prēmē vinum.

Nihil sempēr flōrēt, aetās succēdīt actātī.

Pēr mārē, pēr terrās, pēr flūmīnā currīs.

Quaerīt āquās īn āquīs Tantālūs.

Fortiă taurōrum corpōrā frangīt ōpūs.

Tēnērās dēfendo ā frīgōrē myrtōs.

Vivē mēmōr lēthī ; fūgīt hōrā.

Rārō scēlestum dēsērūit poenā.

En ! quō discordiă cīvēs perduxīt mīsēros.

Sōlem ē mundō tollunt, quī āmicitiām ē vitā
tollunt.

Examination Paper. E.

1. What is the construction of the *Relative*? Give an example.
2. Give the 2nd. sing. pres. imperat. of *facio, fero, dico* and *duco*.
3. *Spe vivimus*. Why is *spe* in the Ablative case?
4. What case do verbs of *giving* govern? Give an example.
5. What case follows after an Adjective signifying memory? Give an example.
6. What peculiarity has the conjugation of Verbs of the third conj. ending in *-io*?
7. Give the princ. parts of *vinco, ago, curro, tollo*.
8. Give the nom. sing. of *ossa, cornua, mihi, corpora, flumina*.
9. Decline *vis, ver, vir*.
10. Give the abl. sing. of *mare*; dat. sing. of *civis*, acc. sing. of *opus*; dat. plur. of *aetas*; gen. plur. of *pater*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.**F.**

Pax Cērērem nutrit.

Pătēr filiū sēpēlivērat.

Discitē lānam mollirē.

Vaccae pēr campōs mŭgiēbant.

Vēnient jŭvēnēs.

Mānūs impiā saevīt.

Jam vēnīt aestās torridā.

Vēnīt post plŭviās ūnā sērēnā diēs.

Paucī vēniunt ād sēnectūtem.

Sī mē āmās, ād mē vēnitō.

Vēnīēt tācitō curvā sēnectā pēdē.

Dum fēlis dormīt, sāliunt mūrēs.

Qui cŭpiēt, mētŭēt quōquē.

Fēriunt summōs fulminā montēs.

Sōnūs trēpidās aūrēs fēriēt.

Ad sōlītōs fontēs vēnissent.

Nātūrā oculōs membrānis tēnŭissimis vestivīt.

Ut civēs mīhi ōbēdiant, ipsē lēgībŭs ōbēdiam.

Pārīētēs templi intērīorēs tābŭlis vestiēbant.

Festinātē ut pūrōs lātīcēs hauriātis.

Examination Paper. F.

1. What do you understand by *co-ordinate* and *subordinate conjunctions* ?

2. Name the *co-ordinate* conjunctions.

3. Name the *subordinate* conjunctions.

4. What *mood* generally follows most of the subordinate conjunctions ?

5. What case follows Verbs of *obeying* and *opposing* ?

6. Give the pres. inf., perf. ind. and sup. of *sepelio*, *venio*, *salio*, *ferio*, *haurio*.

7. Give the 3rd. sing. fut. simp. of *nutrio* ; 2nd. pl. pres. subj. of *dormio* ; the 3rd. pl. pf. ind. of *disco* ; 1st. pl. impf. ind. of *saevio* ; 2nd. pl. pres. imperat. of *venio* ; 3rd. sing. impf. subj. of *salio*.

8. Decline *manus impia*, *aestas torrida*, *una serena dies* in the sing. ; and *summi montes*, *trepidæ aures*, *soliti fontes* in the plur.

9. Compare *juvenis*, *intra*, *superus*, *tenuis*.

10. Decline *sonus*, *lex*, *civis*, *paries*, *mus*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. G.

Tempōră mūtantūr.
 Praemiă dentūr.
 Diră părantūr bellă.
 Jūcundum est laudārī.
 Virtūti hōnōr dătūr.
 Nōs spērămūs laudārī.
 Dătae sunt lēgēs.
 Dē tē fabulă narrătūr.
 Dătūs est tibi plausūs.
 Ut âmērīs, âmābilīs esto.
 Dūră molli saxă căvantūr āquă.
 Sol rūit ēt montēs umbrantūr.
 Ventīs āgītătūr ingens pīnūs.
 Dēi prōvidentiă mundūs administrătūr.
 Dătum est Neptūnō mărītīmum regnum.
 Est calcandă sēmēl viă lēthī.
 Sol lōcătūr în mēdiă mundi sēdē.
 Nēquē âmābīs, nēquē âmābērīs.
 În mēdiă convallē praeliūm rēdintăgrătūr.
 Anīmī imprōbī sempēr crūciantūr poenae tīmōrē.

Examination Paper. G.

1. What do you understand by *Passive Voice*; why is it so called?

2. When two Verbs come together, in what mood is the *latter* put?

3. What is the *Periphrastic* Conjugation?

4. What tenses form the *principal parts of Passive Verb*?

5. Decline *tempus, virtus, plausus, ventus, pinus*.

6. Translate *summus mons, media aqua, ima quercus, reliquum opus*.

7. Give the 1st. pers. sing. of all the tenses in the Passive Voice of *do*.

8. In what case is the *direct object* generally placed, the *remoter object*, the *instrument, cause, or manner of an object*?

9. How does the *Relative* agree with its antecedent?

10. Give the 3rd. plur. impf. ind. pass. of *narro*; the 2nd. sing. fut. simp. pass. of *laudo*; and 3rd. sing. plupf. subj. act. of *crucio*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.
H.

Dŭ urbs obsĭdēbātŭr.

Dentē timentŭr aprĭ.

Părentēs sempĕr tĭmēantŭr.

Fossae complĕrĭ incĭpiēbant.

Amphōrae pĕcŭniā complentŭr.

In dĭtĭonē Germānōrum tēnēbantŭr.

A finĭbŭs Gallōrum prōhibentŭr.

Hostēs dēbent ā finĭbŭs arcērĭ.

Saepŭs dē ēādem rē mōnēbĭmĭnĭ.

Nŭmĕrŭs hōmĭnum indĭēs augētŭr.

Augēbātŭr auxiliŭ quōtĭdĭē spēs.

Curāvĭt ūt mēmōriā quōtĭdĭē exercērētŭr.

Et multĭtŭdo ēt dŭcēs hāc rē mōventŭr.

Undĭquē nātŭrā lōcĭ contĭnēmŭr.

Rĭdentŭr mālā quĭ compōnunt carmĭnā.

Scĕlŭs plŭs quā m scĕlĕrĭs poenā tĭmēātŭr.

Vix hŭjŭs scĕlĕrĭs infāmĭā dĕlēbĭtŭr.

Multĭtŭdĭnē nāvĭum perterrĭtĭ sŭmŭs.

Impĕrāvĭt ūt dŭae lĕgĭōnēs ĩn Itālĭā rĕtĭnĕrentŭr.

Accĭdĭt ūt clāmōrē ēt flētŭ omniā complĕrentŭr.

Examination Paper. H.

1. What do you understand by *Impersonal Verbs*; by what other name are they sometimes called; to what conjugation do they generally belong?
2. Compare *diu, saepe, multum, vehementer*.
3. Decline *eadem res* in the sing. ; and *duae legiones* in the plur.
4. Compare *malus, senex, inferus, dives*.
5. What case follows Verbs of *giving, declaring* and *taking away*?
6. Give the 2nd. sing. and plur. of the imperative of *facio, fero, dico, and duco*.
7. Give the 1st. sing. impf. subj. act. and pass. of *capio, audio, obsideo, incipio, compleo*.
8. Decline *spes, urbs, finis, dux, scelus, clamor, fletus*.
9. Give the 3rd. sing. pf. ind. pass. of *deleo, augeo, perterreo, compleo*.
10. What case follows Adjectives signifying *desire, knowledge, memory, fear, etc.*?

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.**I.**

Dūbium gērītūr bellum.
 Nostrā corpōră vertuntūr.
 In vinculă conjīciuntūr.
 Pontem jūbēt rescindī.
 Ab injuriă prōhibītūs est.
 Mōtūs ānimī rēgi dēbent.
 Sōlis occāsū nāvēs solvuntūr.
 Trăhīmūr omnēs laudīs stūdiō.
 Tempōrē compescītūr iră lēonum.
 Vincuntūr molli pectōră dūră prēcē.
 Ingentī rāmōrum umbră prōtēgīmūr.
 Res summă aequitătē constitūtă est.
 Ferrēūs assidūō consūmītūr annūlūs ūsū.
 Dicī bēātūs antē ōbitum nēmo dēbēt.
 Partūrient montēs, nascētūr ridīcūlūs mūs.
 Omnēs patriae dulcī tanguntūr āmōrē.
 Tūă res āgītūr, păriēs quum proximūs ardēt.
 Amīcūs certūs în rē incertă cernītūr.
 Primō adventū vērīs sparguntūr sēmīnă frūgum.
 Ad eas rēs conficiendās Orgētōrix dēligītūr.

Examination Paper. I.

1. In what cases are *duration of time, point of time, measure of space*, respectively put? Give examples.

2. Explain *inceptive, desiderative, frequentative, diminutive* Verbs. Give examples.

3. Give an example of a *gerund construction*, and of a *gerundive construction*.

4. Compare *dubius, mollis, superus, ferreus, prope, prae, vetus*.

5. Give the princ. parts of *gero, verito, conjicio, jubeo, rescindo, prohibeo, traho*.

6. Give the 1st. pers. sing. fut. simp. and perf. act. and pass. of *solvo, vinco, consumo, dico, tango*.

7. Decline *adventus, ver, frugem, precem*.

8. Decline *nostra corpora, eae res conficiendae* in the plur.; and *dulcis amor, tua res* in the sing.

9. Distinguish between *rēgī* and *rēgī*.

10. What supplies the place of the *gen.* and *abl.* of *nemo*?

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

J.

Vox audītūr.

Pūnīuntōr fūrēs.

Lōcum mūnīrī jussīt.

Fīnītūr lābōr agrīcōlae.

Vītā rēpēriētūr brēvis.

Discīpūlī ērūdīentūr.

Pellībūs fērārūm vestīēbantūr.

Non jūcundum est pūnīrī.

Undīquē hostēs circumvēnīēbantūr.

Erūdīuntūr pūērī littērīs ēt artībūs.

Sītīs nullā āquā fīnīēbātūr.

Nēmo īn urbē sēpēlītōr nēvē ūrītōr.

Lōcūs egrēgiē nātūrā mūnītūs rēpēritūr.

Bōnae lēgēs sancīantūr ā princīpībūs.

Oppīdum sylvīs pālūdībūsqūē mūnītum ērāt.

Nūtrītūr ventō, ventō restīnguītūr ignīs.

Utrāquē rē oppīdōrūm oppugnātīō impēdīēbātūr.

Edīxīt ūt tālīā scēlērā pūnīrentūr.

Chāmaelēon nēquē cībō nēquē pōtū nūtrītūr.

Impērāvīt ūt lōcā castellīs commūnīrentūr.

Examination Paper. J.

1. What do you understand by *heterogeneous* Nouns?
Give examples.

2. Translate *summus mons, ima quercus, reliquum opus*.

3. What is meant by *the sequence of tenses*; what is the general rule respecting it?

4. Distinguish between *sitis* and *sitis*.

5. Give the gen. sing. and gend. of *vox, locus, fur, agricola, ars, ignis, potus*.

6. Decline *vita brevis, nulla aqua* in the sing.; and *bonae leges, talia scelera* in the plur.

7. Compare *brevis, bonus, magnus, diu, dives, senex, inferus, intus*.

8. Give the gen. and dat. sing. of *uterque*.

9. Give the princ. parts act. and pass. of *punio, reperio, sepelio, sancio*.

10. Give the 1st. sing. impf. ind., fut. perf., perf. subj., pres. subj., act. and pass. of *munio, circumvenio, estinguo, impero*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. K.

Acrēs vĕnābŏr aprŏs.

Sic vivĕ, sic mŏrĕrĕ.

Fŭgācĕs annī lābuntŭr.

Nŏn omnĭs mŏrĭār.

Bellum rĕnŏvārĕ cŏnābĭtŭr.

Audī multā, paucā lŏquĕrĕ.

Eđ cum lĕgĭŏnĭbŭs prŏficiscĭtŭr.

Cānĭs lĕpŏrĭs vestigĭā sĕquĭtŭr.

Discordiā rĕs maxĭmae dilābuntŭr.

Dĕbĕmŭs ĩmĭtārĭ agrŏs fertĭlĕs.

Vivĕ plŭs, mŏrĭĕrĕ fĕlix.

Adolescentĭs est mājŏrĕs nātŭ rĕvĕrĕrĭ.

Pŭĕrĭ discant aspĕrā multā pātĭ.

Turpĕ est āliŭd lŏquĭ, āliŭd sentĭrĕ.

Mors ĕt fŭgācem persĕquĭtŭr vĭrum.

Tempŏrĕ lentā pātĭ fraenā dŏcentŭr ĕquĭ.

Fĕlicĕs sĕquĕrĭs, mors, mĭsĕros fŭgĭs.

Ipsĕ ĩn Galliā mŏrārĭ constĭtŭĕrāt.

Vix tŏt dŏlŏrĕs ĩtĕrum expĕrĭĕmŭr.

Hŏmĭnĕs virtŭtĕ mĕtĭmŭr non fortŭnā.

Examination Paper. K.

1. Define *deponent* Verbs.
2. Give the princ. parts of *venor, vereor, utor, partior*.
3. What do you understand by an *Elliptic* Genitive?
4. From what do *morere, loquere, pati, metimur* come?
5. Give the gen. plur. of *aper, canis, lepus, res*.
6. Compare *acer, fugax, magnus, fertilis, felix, miser, vetus*.
7. Decline *alius, ipse, acer*.
8. Give the princ. parts of *vivo, morior, labor, conor, proficiscor, debeo, disco, patior, loquor, moror, experior, metior*.
9. Give the 2nd. plur. fut. ind. and impf. subj. of *venor, vivo, morior, moror, patior, sentio, metior, revereor*.
10. What kind of noun is *frenum*? Give three other examples.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

L.

Vitā cēlārī non possunt.
 Id fiērī vētābant.
 Sī possem, ōpem tibi ferrem.
 I prae, sēquār.
 Perfēr ēt obdūrā.
 Nōlī sempēr lōquī.
 Auxīliū tū mīhi ferrē pōtēs.
 Cītō pēdē praetērīt aetās.
 Non dūbitant flūmēn transirē.
 Rēdēunt jam grāmīnā campīs.
 Pōētā nascītūr non fit.
 Tēlā conjectā vītārē non possunt.
 Itē quō fortūnā vōcāt.
 Pinūs dē montībūs ingentēs fertīs.
 Sī vīs mēcum collōquī, ādēās.
 Nōlī imītārī mālōs mēdicōs.
 Sī vīs āmārī, āmā.
 Auxīliū lātūrī ērant.
 Utrum hōrum māvīs accipē.
 Nolitē divītias cōācervārē.

Examination Paper. L.

1. What peculiarity belongs to the following nouns, *opem, precem, vicem, vis* ?
2. Distinguish between *auxilium* and *auxilia*, *castrum* and *castra*, *copia* and *copiae*, *littera* and *litterae*.
3. How is the preposition *cum* used with *me, te, se*, etc. ?
4. Define *irregular* or *anomalous* Verbs.
5. Give the princ. parts of *possum, volo, nolo, malo, fero, feror, eo, edo, queo, nequeo*.
6. What is the passive form of *facio* ?
7. Give the *gerunds*, and *nom.* and *gen. sing.* of the *pres. partic.* of *eo*.
8. Give the 3rd sing. perf. ind. and pres. subj. of *veto, praeterco, accipio, redeo, nolo*.
9. Decline *ego, tu, flumen, pinus, mons, uter, hic*.
10. Write out the imperative of *fero, eo, sequor, nolo*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

M.

Saepē tālīt lassīs succūs āmārūs ōpem.
 Ego plus quān fēcī fācērē non possum.
 Vīnō formā pērīt, vīnō corrumpītūr aetās.
 Dic utrūm mālīs rūrī vīvērē ān īn urbē.
 Non, quae praetērīt, hōrā rēdirē pōtest.
 Castrā mūnīrī ac signā ferrī jūbent.
 Non multō post ad exercītum rēdīt.
 Edīt ūt vīvāt, non vīvīt ūt ēdāt.
 Dum rēdēcō, pascē mēās cāpellas.
 Fortūnā ōpēs auferre, non ānīmum pōtest.
 Fēlix, quī pōtūt rērum cognoscērē causās.
 Bēātūs essē sīnē virtūtē nēmo pōtest.
 Quīd fīērī pōtērīt non negligam.
 Nāvēs conscendērē malūerunt.
 Nōlī fōris quāerērē, quae tībi dōmī pārātā sunt.
 Quī nescīt sē peccārē corrīgī nonvult.
 Quīd tībi fīērī nonvīs, altērī nē fēcērīs.
 Injūrīā fīt dūōbūs mōdīs, aut vī aut fraudē.
 Ex pugnā Cannensī admōdum paucī Rōmānī
 dōmum rēdīerunt.

Examination Paper. M.

1. In what mood is the Verb put in an indirect question?
2. Distinguish between the use of *sive*, whether, and *utrum*, whether.
3. What is the construction for Verbs of *accusing*, *convicting*, *condemning*, etc.?
4. Translate *capitis damnare* and *capitis absolvere*.
5. Give the 1st sing. pres. ind. of *tulit*, *feci*, *perit*, *nonvis*, *mavis*.
6. Compare *saepe*, *amarus*, *juvenis*, *exterus*, *dives*, *dubius*.
7. Give the 3rd plur. simp. fut. and impf. subj. of *possum*, *redeo*, *edo*, *aufero*, *fio*, *facio*.
8. Give the princ. parts of *fero*, *dico*, *malo*, *praetereo*, *aufero*, *quaero*.
9. Decline *domus*. How is *domi* used?
10. Give the gen. sing. of *alter*; the abl. plur. of *duo*; gen. plur. of *tu*; abl. sing. of *opem*; dat. sing. of *rus*; voc. sing. masc. of *meus*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. N.

Signō dātō, clāmōr ingens ōrītūr.

Pūdōrē āmissō, omnīs virtūs rūīt.

His constitūtīs rēbūs, Caesār solvīt.

Inēuntē vērē hīrundīnēs rēdēunt.

Mē dūcē, tūtūs ērīs.

Gallī, rē cognītā, obsīdīōnem rēlinquunt.

Mūtātō nōmīnē, dē tē fābūlā narrātūr.

Rēgībūs exactīs, consūlēs crēātī sunt.

Caesār, obsīdībūs acceptīs, exercītum ād mārē
rēduxīt.

Quō vīsō, cervūs aufūgīt, ēt lēōnī longē percurrīt.

Commissā mox pugnā, ēlēphantōrum auxiliō vicīt.

Mīlītēs, clāmōrē sublātō, tēlā īn hostēs immīsērunt.

Causā cognītā, cāpītīs absōlūtūs, pēcuniā multātūs
est.

Quō conspectō, vulpēs, carnem cūplēns, accurrīt.

Armīs obsīdībusquē acceptīs, prōfectus est.

Magnīs cōpīs cōactīs, praelīum commīsērunt.

Examination Paper. N.

1. Explain the *Ablative absolute*.
2. Decline *clamor ingens, pudor amissus, omnis virtus* in the sing.; and *haec constitutae res* in the plur.
3. Decline *iniens, caput, caro*.
4. Give the princ. parts of *do, orior, amitto, solvo, redeo, cognosco, curro, percurro, tollo, vinco*.
5. Distinguish between *mōrērĕ, mōrĕrĕ, and mōrĭērĕ; fūgīt and fūgĭt; vincīs and vincīs*.
6. Give the meanings of *auxilium, auxilia; castrum, castra; copia, copiae; littera, litterae*.
7. Give the 3rd plur. pres., impf., fut. ind. and subj. of *orior, in eo, sum, aufugio*.
8. Give the gen. plur. of *miles*; abl. sing. of *mare*; dat. sing. of *ver*; gen. plur. of *dux*.
9. From what do the following words come: *sublato, absolutus, leoni, carnem*?
10. Compare *juvenis, diu, magnopere*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

O.

Antiŏchŏ fŭgātŏ, Crētam ād Gortŭnŭiŏs vĕnĭt.

Illĭ, plurĭbŭs submissĭs cŏhortĭbŭs, rĕpelluntŭr.

Caesār, cognĭtŏ consĭlĭŏ ěŏrum, ād flumĕn exer-
cĭtum duxĭt.

Progrĕdĭentĕ aetātĕ, hŏmĭnĕs fiunt in dĭĕs mĭtĭŏrĕs.
Spĕculātŏrĭbŭs ĩn omnĕs partĕs dimissĭs, ĭtĕr
explŏrāt.

Commissŏ praelĭŏ, fŭgātĭs sŭis, ipsĕ vulnerātŭs ĩn
castrā rĕdĭit.

Sĕnex quĭdam, fascĕ ĩn hŭmĕrŏs sublātŏ, dŏmum
rĕdĭrĕ coepĭt.

Hŏc responsŏ cognĭtŏ Carthāgĭniĕnsĕs Annĭbālem
dŏmum rĕvŏcārunt.

Conditā civĭtātĕ, quam ex nŏmĭnĕ sŭŏ Rŏmam
vŏcāvĭt, haec ĕgĭt.

Hostĭŭm cognĭtŏ consĭlĭŏ, cum vĭgĭntĭ quinquĕ
cŏhortĭbŭs prŏficiscĭtŭr.

Tālĭ cŏhortātĭŏnĕ mĭlĭtum factā, classĭs āb utrĭsquĕ
ĩn praelĭum dĕdŭcĭtŭr.

Prŏconsŭl, ĩmpĕdĭmentĭs āmissĭs, prŏfŭgĭt.

Examination Paper. O.

1. What is the force of *sub* in composition?
2. How are *motion to a place*, *motion from a place*, and *at a place* expressed in Latin?
3. Explain the *locative case*.
4. Distinguish between *fugo* and *fugio*; *moror* and *morior*; *vinco* and *vincio*.
5. Give the abl. sing. of *iter*; abl. plur. of *fascis*; gen. pl. of *senex*; dat. sing. of *domus*.
6. Decline *uterque*, *quidam*, *is*.
7. Give the princ. parts of *venio*, *progredior*, *redeo*, *tollo*, *ago*, *proficiscor*.
8. Give the Latin for 35, 42, 27, 56, 123.
9. Compare *multus*, *mitis*, *senex*, *nequam*, *malevolus*, *prae*, *acriter*, *vetus*, *faciliter*.
10. Give the 2nd sing. pres. subj. of *progredior*; 3rd pl. impf. subj. of *fugo*; 2nd pl. fut. pf. of *revoco*; 3rd pl. fut. simp. of *redeo*; 2nd sing. fut. simp. of *venio*; 2nd plur. pf. ind. of *tollo*; 1st pl. fut. pf. of *mitto*; 1st sing. plupf. subj. of *ago*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

P.

Non dubitō quī urbem expugnāvērint.

Non dubium est, quī filios amāveritis.

Non dubium est, quī te amātūrū sit.

Improbū est, quī scit bēnēficiū accipere nescit
reddere.

Accēpi tuās littērās, in quibus tuū ergā me
amorem cognōvi.

Fortis est quī se vincit.

Haec fabulā docēt dissimiliā non debere conjungi.

Docēt haec fabulā adolescentiam exemplis instrui.

Druidēs magnum nūmerum versū eō discere
dicuntur.

Ferrum, nisi exercētur, robiginē conteritur.

Non sum tam imprudens, ut verbis speciosis
decipiar.

Spe fallaci, mulieres, deceptae estis; cavete, ne
iterum decipiāmini.

Desistite, commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus
prodere.

Examination Paper. P.

1. For what does *quin* stand ; and by what mood is it followed ?
2. What is an *oblique* or *indirect* sentence ?
3. How do you construe a sentence in the *oblique enunciation* ?
4. How does the relative agree with its antecedent ?
5. What cases are governed by the following prepositions :—*e, in, erga, coram, supra, sine, ab, ad, prae* ?
6. Give the gen. sing. and gend. of *urbs, filius, sol, versus, robigo, spes*.
7. Give the voc. sing. of *filius, mundus, Deus*.
8. Give the princ. parts of *tollo, fero, doceo, instruo, edisco, contero, decipio, caveo, desilio, prodo*.
9. Give the 2nd sing. fut. simp. of *tollo* ; 3rd sing. plupf. subj. of *cognosco* ; 2nd pl. pres. subj. of *doceo* ; 3rd sing. impf. subj. of *contero* ; 2nd pl. fut. simp. of *accipio* ; 2nd pl. impf. subj. of *nolo*.
10. Compare *dubius, purus, magnus, fallax*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

Q.

Hăc rē adductī fidem intēr sē dant.

A lŭpō dentē, ā taurō cornū pētīmŭr.

Ut umbră corpŭs sēquitŭr, sic virtutem glōriă.

Scythae lactē ēt mellē vescēbantŭr, pellibŭs
ūtēbantŭr.

Quō fātă trāhant rētrāhantqŭe sēquāmŭr.

Tibi grātŭlōr; mīhi gaudēō; tē āmō, tŭă tŭēōr.

Stērīlēs āvēnae īn āgrīs nascuntŭr.

Lŭpŭs insīdiās pēcōrī mēditātŭr.

Non hostem sēd angustīās ītīnērīs vērēbantŭr.

Sēquērē mē: īn bellum prōficiscīmŭr.

Mēmentō ignōtis prōdessē.

Finirē mēmentō tristītīam.

Aequam mēmentō rēbŭs īn ardŭis servārē mentem.

Cŭpiō ūt tŭ ēt sōrōr tŭă quam brēvissīmō tempōrē
ād nōs rēdēātīs.

Complŭribŭs expugnātīs oppīdis, Caesār stătŭit
expectandum classem.

Săpientīs est irae ēt cŭpīditătī impērārē.

Examination Paper. Q.

1. What cases are governed by *utor, vescor, gratulor, tueor, prosum, impero* ?

2. What do you understand by *defective* Verbs ?
Give examples.

3. Explain *composite subject*, and give the rule respecting it.

4. How is *quam* with the superlative construed ?

5. What do you understand by *deponent* Verbs ?
Give examples.

6. Decline *haec res, sterilis avena, aequa mens, tua soror, breve tempus*.

7. From what do the following words come :—*dente, lacte, melle, pellibus, agris* ?

8. Decline *ego, tu, is, ille, hic, qui*.

9. Give the princ. parts of *do, peto, sequor, traho, prosum, cupio, redeo, statuo*.

10. Give the nom. sing. and gen. of *itineris, rebus, tempore, oppidis, pecori, fata, cornu*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. R.

In urbē tōtā flētūs gēmītūsquē fiēbant.
 Plōrātūr lacrymīs āmissā pēcūniā vērīs.
 Hōrum vōcībūs magnōpērē perturbābantūr.
 In praeliō citā mors vēnit, aut victōriā laetā.
 Tempōrā mūtāntūr ēt nōs mūtāmūr in illis.
 Namquē ipsōrum nāvēs ād hunc mōdum factae
 armātaequē ērant.
 Brēvē tempūs aetātis sātis est longum ād bēnē
 bēātēquē vīvendum.
 His rēbūs cognītis ā captivīs perfūgisquē Caesār,
 praemissō ēquitātū, confestim lēgionēs sub-
 sēquī jussit.
 Cārīnae ālīquantō plāniōrēs, quām nostrārum
 nāvium, quō faciiliūs vādā ac dēcessum aestūs
 excipērē possent.
 M. Antōniūs, classē ād Actium fūgātā, spē omni
 āmissā, in Aegyptum confūgit.
 Vivō Annibālē, Rōmāni sēsē āb insidiis tūtōs non
 essē arbitrābantūr.
 Dūcībūs deērāt prūdentīā, milītībūs fortītūdo.

Examination Paper. R.

1. What adjectives make the gen. sing. to end in *-ius*, and the dat. sing. in *-i*?
2. Give the rule respecting the *acc. of the gerund*.
3. With what is the *abl. of measure* frequently used?
4. How is *quo* translated in a comparative sentence?
5. Decline *urbs tota*, *cita mors*, *hic modus* in the sing. ; and *lacrymae verae*, *carinae planiores*, *nostrae naves* in the plur.
6. Give the gen. sing. and gend. of *fletus*, *gemitus*, *vox*, *tempus*, *perfuga*, *equitatus*, *legio*, *aestus*.
7. Of what Verb is *fio* the passive?
8. Compare *magnopere*, *satis*, *bene*, *beate*, *planus*, *faciliter*, *humilis*.
9. How is *motion to a place* expressed in Latin?
10. Give the princ. parts of *vivo*, *subsequor*, *jubeo*, *excipio*, *possum*, *fugo*, *confugio*, *desum*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. S.

Nihil bonum est, nisi quod honestum: nihil malum, nisi quod turpe.

Philosophiā, mātēr omnium bonarum artium, nōs primū ad Dēi cultum, dēinde ad jū hōmīnum, tum ad mōdestiām, magnitudinemquē animi erudit.

Ut hīrundinēs aestivō tempore praestō sunt, frigore pulsae recedunt; ita falsi amici serenō vitae tempore praestō sunt, simul atque hyemem fortunae viderint, avolant omnes.

In mundo Dēus est, qui regit, qui gubernat, quī cursum astrorum, quī mutatiōnēs temporum, rerum vicissitudinēs ordinesquē conservat, terrās ac mariā contemplan, hōmīnum commoda vitasquē tuētūr.

Constāt rempublicam nequē vi hostium, nequē irā Dēorum, sed suorum civium luxuriā, cupiditātē, discordiā cecidisse.

Vir bonus est, qui prodest quibus potest, nocet autem nemini.

Examination Paper. S.

1. What do you understand by *apposition* ?
2. Explain *clauses*.
3. What do you mean by the *relative clause* ?
4. In what case is *time when* put ?
5. In what case is the latter of two substantives put ?
6. Give the gen. plur. of *mater, Deus, cursus, mare, civis, ordo*.
7. Decline *respublica, vis, hyems*.
8. Give the princ. parts of *erudio, video, tueor, cado, pello, noceo*.
9. Decline *omnes bonae artes* in the plur.; and *falsus amicus* in the sing.
10. Give the 3rd plur. fut. simp. of *avolo, erudio, tueor*; the 2nd sing. impf. subj. of *recedo, contemplor, cado*; the 1st plur. plupf. ind. of *guberno, sum, video*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

T.

Hostiūm rēpentinūs adventūs māgīs conturbāt,
quām expectātūs : ēt mārīs sūbitā tempestās
terrēt nāvīgantēs vēhēmentīūs, quām antē
prōvīsā.

Rex mītīs, irae sūae immēmōr, nautīs īīs ītērum
fāvēbāt.

Vulpes, quae nunquam lēōnem vīdērāt, quum ēī
fortē occurrissēt, ītā est perterritā, ūt paene
mōrērētūr formīdīnē. Eundem conspīcātā
ītērum, tīmūt quīdem, sēd nēquāquam, ūt
antēa. Tertīō illī obviām factā, ausā est
ētīam prōpiūs accēdērē, ēumquē allōquī.

Stūdīā ādōlescentīam ālunt, sēnectūtem oblectant ;
sēcundas rēs ornant, adversīs perfūgīum ac
sōlātīum praebent ; dēlectant dōmī, non im-
pēdiunt fōris, pernoctant nōbīscum, pēregri-
nantūr, rustīcantūr.

Sōlīs occāsū sūas cōpiās Ariōvistūs, multis ēt illātīs
ēt acceptīs vulnērībūs, īn castrā rēduxīt.

Acrītēr utrinquē pugnātum est.

Examination Paper. T.

1. Explain *prolative genitive* and *objective genitive*.
2. What case follows Verbs compounded of *bene*, *male*, *satis*, *re*?
3. What case follows *obviam*? Give an example.
4. Compare *mitis*, *multus*, *multiloquus*, *magnificus*, *magnopere*, *acriter*.
5. Translate *domi*, *foris*, *militiae*.
6. What case is governed by *immemor*, *faveo*, *utor*, respectively?
7. How may a Latin *impersonal passive* be translated in English?
8. Distinguish between *morēretur* and *morāretur*; *mōri* and *mōri*; *moriuntur* and *morientur*.
9. Give the princ. parts of *faveo*, *occurro*, *curro*, *morior*, *alloquor*, *infero*.
10. Give the nom. sing. and gend. of *formidine*, *senectutem*, *occasu*, *vulneribus*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

U.

Tantă fuit senis ejus avaritia, ut pauperibus pecuniam dare nollit.

In eodem prato pascabantur tres boves in maxima concordia, et sic ab omni ferarum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio inter illos orto, singuli a feris petiti et laniati sunt. Fabula docet quantum boni sit in concordia.

Quid praecipuum in rebus humanis est? Virtus domuisse. Hac nulla est major victoria. Multi sunt, qui urbes, qui populos habuerunt in potestate; paucissimi, qui se.

In referenda gratia debemus imitari agros fertiles, qui plus multo afferunt, quam acciperunt. Et enim si non dubitamus officia conferre in eos, quos speramus nobis profuturos, quales in eos esse debemus, qui jam profuerunt?

Quae natio non comitatem, non benivolentiam, non gratum animum diligit? Quae superbos, quae maleficos, quae crudelēs, quae ingratos non odit?

Examination Paper. U.

1. What words govern a *genitive of the thing measured*?
2. Translate *id temporis, id aetatis, quid aetatis*?
3. Explain the *gerundive construction*.
4. Decline *senex, pauper, idem, bos*.
5. Go through the pres. ind., fut. perf., fut. simp., pres. subj. and impf. subj. of *nolo*.
6. Give the princ. parts of *do, pasco, pascor, orior, peto, doceo, domo, refero, affero, confero, prosum*.
7. Decline *is, quis, ille, se*.
8. Compare *senex, pauper, magnus, bonus, multus, fertilis, intus, similis, maleficus*.
9. What case follows after a *comparative adjective*?
10. Give the 1st sing. imperf. subj. of *refero, domo, debeo, sum, imitor, prosum, diligo*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

V.

Haec ā mē scriptā sunt ūt tē hortēr ēt mōnēam nē
īd faciās.

In faucībūs lūpī ōs īnhaesērāt. Mercēdē īgītūr
condūcīt grūem, quī illūd extrāhāt. Hōc
grus longītūdīnē colli fācīlē effēcīt. Quum
autem mercēdem postūlārēt, subrīdens lūpūs
ēt dentībūs infrendens, num tībi, īnquīt,
parvā merces vīdētūr, quōd cāpūt incōlūmē
ex lūpī faucībūs extraxistī?

Cineas praestantī sāpientīā vīr, ūt immōdicās rēgīs
Pyrrhī cūpīditātēs cōercērēt, interrōgāvit,
quīd, dēvictīs Rōmānīs, āgērē constitūissēt.
Atquē Pyrrhō āliās victōriās nascītūrās essē
dēmonstrantē, subjēcīt : Quīd īgītūr, confectīs
istīs omnībūs, actūrī sūmūs? Tum rex pācis,
āit, ēt ōtī dōnīs frūēmūr. Excēpīt Cineas :
Quīd īgītūr vētāt, ō rex, quīn stātīm īis
frūāmūr, quum praestō sint? Nōvīs autem
bellīs āmittī possunt.

Nīhil hōnestiūs quām prō patriā mōrī.

Examination Paper. V.

1. What preposition is used with the abl. of the Agent after a Passive Verb?

2. What case indicates *cause, instrument, manner, price, etc.*?

3. How is the *case of quality* expressed in Latin?

4. How is "*ut*" with the subj. expressing *purpose* to be translated?

5. Distinguish between *ös* and *ōs*; *rēgīs* and *rēgīs*; *agere* and *aggere*; *nōvi* and *nōvi*.

6. From what do the following words come:—*inhaeserat, gruem, mercedem, faucibus, extraxisti, devictis*?

7. What kind of Verb is *ait*?

8. What case is governed by *fruo*?

9. Give the princ. parts of *efficio, coerceo, ago, fruor, amitto, possum, veto, morior*.

10. Decline *alius, tu, caput, vir, iste, rex*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

W.

Caesār sūās cōpiās īn proxīmum collem subdūcīt
ēt āciēm instrūīt.

Sōcietātem junxerant lēō, jūvencă, capră, ōvis.

Praedā autem, quam cēperant, īn quattuōr
partēs aequālēs divisā, lēō, primă, āit, mēă
est: debētūr ěnim haec praestantiāe mēae.
Tollam ēt sēcundam, quam mērētūr rōbūr
mēum. Tertiam vindicāt sibi egrēgiūs lăbōr
mēūs. Quartam quī sibi arrōgārē vōlūērīt, īs
sciāt, sē hăbitūrum mē īnīmicum sibi. Quid
făcērent imbēcillēs bestiāe, aut quae sibi lēonem
infestum hăbērē vellēt?

Ingens nūmērūs librōrum īn Aegypto ā Ptōlōmaeis
rēgībūs conquīsītūs est, ād millīă fermē
vōlūminum septingentă. Sēd ěă omnă, aut
saltem quadragintă millīă, īn urbē Alexandriă
conflagrārunt, bellō intēr Caesărem ēt Pompei
libērōs.

Jūvenēs armīs, sēnēs consiliō, omnēs tempērantīă
et piētātē, rēipublicae prōsunt.

Examination Paper. W.

1. Explain the "*prolate infinitive*."
2. What do you understand by "*cognate accusative*," "*accusative of limitation*," "*accusative of respect*," "*accusative of exclamation*?" Give examples.
3. Name four substantives which have a different meaning in the plural from the singular.
4. Explain "*composite subject*;" in what number is the Verb put when the subject is composite?
5. Compare *prope*, *egregius*, *imbecillis*, *intus*, *juvenis*.
6. Decline *proximus collis*, *robur meum* in the sing.; *quattuor partes*, *imbecilles bestiae* in the plur.
7. For what is *conflagrarunt* contracted?
8. Give the princ. parts of *subduco*, *instruo*, *jungo*, *tollo*, *volo*, *conquiro*, *prosum*.
9. Decline *volumen*, *rex*, *leo*, *ovis*, *se*, *is*, *senex*.
10. Give the voc. sing. masc. of *meus*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

X.

Barbări, consiliō Rōmānōrum cognitō, praemissō
 equitātū, reliquis cōpiis subsēcūtī, nostrōs
 nāvibūs egrēdi prōhibēbant.

Corvūs ālicundē cāsēum rāpūērāt, ēt cum illā in
 altam arbōrem subvōlārāt. Vulpēcūlā, illum
 cāsēum appētens, corvum blandis verbis
 ādōritūr; quumquē primum formam ējūs
 pennārumquē nītōrem laudassēt, pol, inquit,
 tē āvium rēgem essē dīcērem, sī cantūs
 pulchrītūdīnī tūae respondērēt. Tum illē,
 laudībūs vulpis inflātūs, ētiam cantū sē vālērē
 dēmonstrārē vōlūit. Itā vērō ē rostrō āpertō
 cāsēūs dēlapsūs est, quem vulpēs arreptum
 dēvōrāvīt. Haec fābūlā dōcēt, vitandās essē
 ādulātōrum vōcēs, quī blandītīs sūis nōbis
 insīdiantūr.

Pātēr nullum clārīūs pōtest rēlinquērē mōnū-
 mentum sūi, quām sī filium rēlinquāt
 effigiem mōrum, virtūtis, constantiae, piē-
 tātis, ingēniū.

Examination Paper. X.

1. What Verbs generally take a *double accusative*?
2. Explain "*factive Verbs*."
3. Explain "*deponent*," "*defective*," "*desiderative*" Verbs. Give examples.
4. For what are *subvolarat* and *laudasset* contracted?
5. Decline *alta arbor*, *pulchritudo tua*, and *haec fabula*.
6. What is the force of the suffix *-cula* in the word "*vulpecula*"?
7. Give the princ. parts of *cognosco*, *praemitto*, *subsequor*, *egredior*, *prohibeo*, *rapio*, *adorior*, *aperio*, *delabor*, *doceo*.
8. Explain "*pol.*"
9. Give the 3rd sing. fut. simp., fut. perf., impf. ind., impf. subj., pres. subj., plupf. ind., plupf. subj. of *egredior*.
10. Go through the pres. ind. of *adorior* and of *insidior*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. Y.

Consulēs effēcērunt ūt milītēs portās urbīs antē
adventum rēgis āpērīrent.

Sēnex īn sylvā lignā cēcīdērāt, īisquē sublātīs
dōmum rēdirē coepīt. Quum ālīquantum vīae
progressūs essēt, ēt ōnērē ēt vīā dēfātīgātūs,
fascem dēpōsūt, ēt sēcum aetātīs ēt īnōpīae
mālā contemplātūs. Mortem clārā vōcē īnvō-
cāvīt, quae ipsum āb omnībūs hīs mālīs
libērēt. Tum Mors, sēnīs prēcībūs audītīs,
sūbitō adstītīt, ēt quīd vellēt, percunctātūr.
At sēnex, quem jam vōtōrum sūōrum poenī-
tēbāt, nīhīl, īnquīt, sēd rēquīrō, quī ōnūs
paulūlum allēvēt, dum ēgo rursūs sūbēō.

Consul summā cēlērītātē īn Hīspānīam contendīt;
quum autem hostēs dēvictōs īnvēnissēt, paucōs
diēs Sāguntī mōrātūs, Rōmam rēdīt.

Hīs īnītīs consīlīs, oppīdā mūnīunt, frūmentā ex
agrīs īn oppīdā comportant, nāvēs īn Vēnētīam,
ūbī Caesārem prīmum bellum gestūrū con-
stābāt, quām plurīmās possunt, cōgunt.

Examination Paper. Y.

1. Explain "*Trajective*" words; what case follows these words?
2. What case expresses *advantage* or *disadvantage*?
3. Explain "*Ethic*" dative. Give an example.
4. Distinguish between *ceciderat* and *ceciderat*; *coepit* and *cēpit*; *aetatis* and *aestatis*; *voces* and *vōces*.
5. In what case is *time how long* put?
6. Give the princ. parts of *aperio*, *efficio*, *cado*, *caedo*, *progredior*, *asto*, *subeo*, *munio*, *cogo*.
7. In what case is the *person feeling*, and *that which causes the feeling* put after impersonal Verbs?
8. Give the 1st sing. impf. subj. and pres. subj. of *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *possum*, *fio*, *ineo*.
9. Compare *superus*, *senex*, *malus*, *dives*.
10. Decline *senex*, *precem*, *onus*, *domus*, *vox*, *dies*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

Z.

Proximō diē, Caesār ē castris utrisquē cōpiās sūās
ēduxit : āciem instruxit, hostibusquē pugnandī
pōtestātem fēcīt.

Pūēr ōvēs pascens crebrō pēr lūsum magnis
clāmōribūs ōpem rusticōrum implōrāvērāt,
lūpōs grēgem sūum aggressōs essē fingens.
Saepē autem frustrātūs ēōs, quī auxiliū
lātūrī advēnērāt, tandem lūpō rēvērā irrūentē
multis cum lacrymis vicinōs ōrārē coepīt, ūt
sibi ēt grēgī subvēnīrent. At illi ēum pārītēr
ūt antēā lūdērē existīmantēs prēcēs ējūs ēt
lacrymās neglexērunt, itā ūt lūpūs libērē in
ōvēs grassārētūr plūrīmasquē ēārum dilāniārēt.

Vīrī sāpiētīs est, mālā fūtūrā prōvidērē, prae-
sentiā contemnērē.

Haec eō faciiliūs magnam partem aestātis faciēbant,
quōd nostrae nāvēs tempestātībūs dētīnēban-
tūr ; summāquē ērāt vastō atquē āpertō mārī,
magnis aestībūs, rārīs ac prōpē nullis portībūs,
difficultas nāvīgandī.

Examination Paper. Z.

1. What case follows "*ert*" in the sense of *having*?
Give an example.
2. How is the "*dative of the agent*" used?
3. Explain "*dative of the predicate*" and "*dative of the complement*."
4. In what case is "*time when*" and "*time how long*" put?
5. Decline *castra utraque, mala futura*, in the plur.; and *grex suus, proximus dies*, in the sing.
6. Compare *prope, creber, magnus, multus, sapienter, malus, intus, gracilis, supra*.
7. What is the passive voice of *facio*?
8. Give the 2nd sing. pres. imperat. of *dico, duco, facio, fero*.
9. Give the princ. parts of *finco, provideo, contemno, irruo, facio, subvenio, ludo, negligo, aggredior, pasco, detineo*.
10. Decline *precem, acies, se, is, vir, ille*.

Memorabilia. A.

(OR THINGS TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.)

In beginning the translation of a Latin Sentence, *first* look for the Finite Verb, then for its Subject, and then for its Object or Complement; *but* translate the Subject first, then the Verb, and then the Object or Complement.

The **Subject** is the person or thing *of which something is said*; as, **Caesar vincit**, Caesar conquers; **rosa flōret**, the rose flourishes.

The **Subject of a Finite Verb** is a *Nominative*; as, **anni fūgiunt**, years flee; if there is no nominative expressed, the Subject is one of the Pronouns, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, or they* contained in the ending of the Verb; as, **āmo**, I love; **āmant**, they love.

The **Object** is the person or thing *to which the action passes over*; if it is directly affected, it is called the *Nearer Object*, and is generally in the *Accusative Case*; if it is indirectly affected, it is called the *Remoter Object*, and is in the *Dative Case*; as, **do librum puero**, I give the book to the boy.

The **Complement** is the word or phrase joined by a Copulative Verb to the Subject, and so *completing* the sentence; as, **mors est propinqua**, death is nigh

Copulative means coupling or joining.

Copulative Verbs take the same case after them as before them; as, **nemo nascitur sapiens**, nobody is born wise; **constat neminem nasci sapientem**, it is agreed that nobody is born wise.

The **Finite Verb** agrees with the nom. of its subject in number and person; as, **magister docet**, the master teaches.

Memorabilia. B.

The 3rd pers. sing. and plur. of the Verb *sum* may often be rendered by **there is, there are**, etc; as **nulla spes est**, there is no hope; **erant septem reges**, there were seven kings.

In translating a Latin sentence, after you have taken the subj., verb and obj. or compl., take the dat., if there is one, then the abl., then the prepositional phrase. The gen. must be taken with the word to which it is joined. The adv. must be taken with the verb, or it may be with an adj. The conj. comes between the words or sentences it couples together.

The Adj. agrees with its subst. in *gend. numb.* and *case*; as, **bonae matres**, good mothers; **bonos pueros**, good boys; **cari parentes**, dear parents; **cara patria**, dear country.

Adjectives must always belong to some subst., as **rex sapiens**, a wise king. When the subst. is omitted, the word *man* must be understood with *masc.* adjectives, *woman* with *fem.*, and *thing* with *neut.*; as, **boni**, good *men*; **bonae**, good *women*; **bona**, good *things*, *goods*.

Adjectives ending in *-dīcus*, *-fīcus*, *-vōlus* (derived from the verbs *dīco*, *fācio*, *vōlo*), form their comparison in *-entior* and *-entissimus*, as if from the pres. partic. of these verbs; as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Mālēdīcūs,	mālēdīcentīōr,	mālēdīcentīssīmūs.
Magnīfīcūs,	magnīfīcentīōr,	magnīfīcentīssīmūs.
Bēnēvōlūs,	bēnēvōlentīōr,	bēnēvōlentīssīmūs.

Memorabilia. C.

Transitive Verbs govern an *accusative* of the Object; as, **mater alit pullos**, the mother nourishes her young ones.

In Latin, Verbs have *four* different kinds of Flexion, which are called the **four Conjugations**; they are distinguished by the *ending of the Infinitive Mood*.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|------|----|--------|-------------|------------|
| 1st Conj. | has | -āre | as | āmārē | (stem āmā-) | to love. |
| 2nd „ | „ | -ēre | „ | mōnērē | („ mōnē-) | to advise. |
| 3rd „ | „ | -ere | „ | rēgērē | („ rēgē-) | to rule. |
| 4th „ | „ | -ire | „ | audirē | („ audi-) | to hear. |

The First is also called the **A** Conjugation; the Second the **E** Conj.; the Fourth the **I** Conj.; and the Third, the Consonant Conj.

Principal Parts of the Verb. The parts of the Verb from which all the other tenses may be formed are the Present, Perfect, and Supine in **-um**. These, together with the Infinitive Mood, are to be named when the principal parts of a Verb are required; as,

	Pres. Ind.	Inf.	Perf.	Sup.	
1st Conj.	āmo,	āmārē,	āmāvī,	āmātum,	<i>to love.</i>
2nd „	mōnēo,	mōnērē,	mōnūī,	mōnītum,	<i>to advise.</i>
3rd „	rēgo,	rēgērē,	rexī,	rectum,	<i>to rule.</i>
4th „	audio,	audirē,	audīvī,	audītum,	<i>to hear.</i>

These Verbs of the 1st Conj. form their principal parts thus:—

Do,	dārē,	dēdī,	dātum,	<i>to give.</i>
Sto,	stārē,	stētī,	stātum,	<i>to stand.</i>
Sōno,	sōnārē,	sōnūī,	sōnītum,	<i>to sound.</i>
Jūvo,	jūvārē,	jūvī,	jūtum,	<i>to help.</i>
Mīco,	mīcārē,	mīcūī,	—	<i>to glitter.</i>

Memorabilia. D.

These nouns make *em* or *im* in the acc. sing., and *e* or *i* in the abl. sing.:

Restis, puppis, turris, nāvis,
Sēmentis, strīgīlis, and clāvis,
Messis, febris, and āquālis.*

Laurus, a laurel, is thus declined:—*Sing. N.* laurus; *V.* laure; *Acc.* laurum; *G.* lauri and laurūs; *D.* lauro and laurui; *Abl.* lauro and lauru; *Plur N.* lauri and laurūs; *V.* lauri; *Acc.* lauros and laurūs; *G.* laurōrum and lauruum, *D.* and *Abl.* lauris.

Coelum, though neuter in the sing. has *coeli* masc. in the plur.

These Verbs of the 2nd Conj. form their principal parts thus:—

Pendēo, pendērē, pēpendī, pensum, to hang.

Fulgēo, fulgērē, fulsī, to glitter.

Miscēo, miscērē, miscūī, mistum and mixtum, to mix.

Flēo, flērē, flēvī, flētum, to weep.

Sēdēo, sēdēre, sēdī, sessum, to sit.

Mulcēo, mulcēre, mulsī, mulsum, to soothe.

The following Latin words are used to express death.

obitus and **exitus** denote a natural death, a departing.

interitus, usually, death by violence.

exitium, destruction, annihilation (effected by violence).

mors, death, as it leads to corruption of the body.

lethum, death, as it carries men away from the world, involving forgetfulness of all our earthly cares.

nex, mostly, violent death, murder, assassination, sometimes, natural death, as far as it is the unavoidable lot of all mankind.

fatum, death, the appointed end of life.

* Rope, stern, tower, ship, seed-sowing, flesh-scrapers, key, harvest, fever, washing-basin.

Memorabilia. E.

The Relative, **qui, quae, quod**, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; but in case belongs to its own clause; as, **Deum veneramur, qui nos creavit**, we worship GOD, who created us.

Facio, fero, dico, and **duco** make in the imperative present *făc, fěr, dic, dúc*.

The *instrument, cause, or manner* of an action is put in the ablative; as, **hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis**, these strive to defend with javelins, those with stones.

Verbs of *giving, declaring, or taking away* have a dative case after them; as, **fortuna multis dat nimis, satis nulli**, fortune gives too much to many, enough to none.

Certain Verbs of the Third Conjugation end in **-io** in the 1st pers. pres. ind.; as, **capio**, I take; **facio**, I make; **fugio**, I flee; **rapio**, I seize, etc.

These retain the **i** except before **i**, final **e**, and short **er**; as, pres. ind. *fūgio, fūgis, fūgit, fūgimūs, fūgitīs, fūgiunt*; fut. ind. *fūgiam*; pres. imperat. *fūgě*; impf. subj. *fūgěrem*; pres. inf. *fūgěrě*.

Adjectives signifying *desire, knowledge, memory, fear*, and their contraries, take a genitive after them; as, **omnes immemorem beneficii oderunt**, all men hate one unmindful of a kindness.

These Verbs of the Third Conjugation form their principal parts thus:—

vinco, vincěrě, vicī, victum, to conquer.

ăgo, ăgěrě, ăgī, actum, to do.

curro, currěrě, cŭcurrī, cursum, to run.

tollo, tollěrě, sustŭlī, sublātum, to take away.

Memorabilia. F.

Conjunctions are of two kinds, *co-ordinate* and *subordinate*.

Co-ordinate conjunctions simply link together words, phrases, or clauses, and do not influence the mood of the Verb.

The **co-ordinate conjunctions** are:—

- (a) *Copulative*; *et, quē, ac, atquē, and; nec, nequē, and not, nor.*
- (β) *Disjunctive*; *aut, vēl, vō, or; sive, whether.*
- (γ) *Adversative*; *sed, autem, verum, verō, ceterum, āt, but.*

Subordinate conjunctions introduce subordinate clauses, *i.e.*, clauses which are added in order to explain some noun or verb in the principal clause.

The chief of the **subordinate conjunctions** are as follows. Those marked * are almost always followed by the subjunctive mood.

- (a) *Final*; *ut,* in order that; quō,* in order that; nē,* lest, in order that...not; quōmīnūs,* quīn,* in order that...not.*
- (β) *Consecutive*; *ut,* so that; quīn,* that not.*

Memorabilia. F.—(Continued.)

- (γ) *Temporal*; quum, ūbi, ūt, *when*; dōnēc, dum, quōād, *whilst, until*; antēquam, priusquam, *before that*; postquam, *after that*; sīmūl, sīmūl āc, *as soon as*; quōtīēs, *as often as*.
- (δ) *Causal*; quum,* quōnīam, quāndōquīdem, *since*; quōd, quā, *because*.
- (ε) *Conditional*; sī, *if*; nīsi, *if not, unless*; dum,* dummōdō,* *provided that*.
- (ζ) *Concessive*; etsī, licēt,* quamquam, quamvis,* quum,* ut, *although*.
- (η) *Comparative*; quāsi,* tanquam,* tanquam sī,* *as if, as though*.

Verbs of *obeying* and *opposing* govern the dative case; as, **mundus Deo paret, et huic obediunt maria terraeque**, the universe obeys God, and seas and lands hearken to Him.

These Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation form their principal parts thus:—

sēpēlīo, sēpēlīrē, sēpēlīvī, sēpultum, *to bury*.

vēnīo, vēnīrē, vēnī, ventum, *to come*.

sālīo, sālīrē, sālūī, saltum, *to leap*.

fērīo, fērīrē, percussī, percussum,* *to strike*.

haurīo, haurīrē, hausī, haustum, *to draw up*.

* Borrowed from *percūtio*.

Memorabilia. G.

The **Passive Voice** is so called because it is the form used in Verbs to show that something is acted upon, and so "*suffers*;" the word is derived from *patior*, to suffer. This voice is proper to Transitive Verbs only.

The **Present Subjunctive** is often used Imperatively, and therefore has the sign "*let*."

The **Latter of two Verbs is put in the Infinitive**, which is properly speaking a Verb-noun, and may be a Nominative; as, **discere est utile**, to learn is useful, *or* learning is useful.

The Periphrastic Conjugation. The *Future Active Participle* may be coupled with all the tenses of the Verb **sum**, and thus a new Active Conjugation, called the *Periphrastic* (*i.e.*, speaking circuitously) is formed, indicating that a person *has a mind to do a thing or is upon the point of doing it*; *e.g.*, **amaturus sum**, I am about to love; **amaturus eram**, I was about to love; and so on through all the tenses.

In the same way the *Gerundive* may be coupled with the tenses of "**sum**" to form a **Passive Periphrastic Conjugation**; as, **amandus sum**, I ought to be loved, *or* I must be loved; **amandus eram**, I ought to have been loved, etc.

The principal parts of the Passive Voice are the pres. ind., pres. inf., past partic., and gerundive; as,

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Past Part.	Gerundive.
1st Conj.	āmōr,	āmārī,	āmātūs,	āmandūs, <i>to be loved.</i>
2nd „	mōnēōr,	mōnērī,	mōnītūs,	mōnendūs, <i>to be advised.</i>
3rd „	rēgōr,	rēgī,	rectūs,	rēgendūs, <i>to be ruled.</i>
4th „	audīōr,	audirī,	audītūs,	audiendūs, <i>to be heard.</i>

Memorabilia. H.

Impersonal Verbs. Certain verbs are found only in the 3rd pers. sing., and in the Inf. Mood. They are chiefly of the second conjugation, and have the word *it* for their apparent Nominative in English; as, *licet*, it is permitted. These are called **Impersonal** (or *Unipersonal*) Verbs.

The chief Impersonal Verbs are,

Pres.	Perf.	Inf.
libēt (libēt)	libūit, or libitum est,	libērē, <i>it pleases.</i>
licēt,	licūit, or licitum est,	licērē, <i>it is lawful.</i>
liquēt,	licūit,	liquērē, <i>it is clear.</i>
miserēt,	miserūit, or miseritum est,	miserērē, <i>it moves to pity.</i>
oportēt,	oportūit,	oportērē, <i>it behoves.</i>
pigēt,	pigūit, or pigitum est,	pigērē, <i>it irks.</i>
poenitēt,	poenitūit,	poenitērē, <i>it repents.</i>
pūdet,	pūdiit, or puditum est,	pūderē, <i>it shames.</i>
taedet,	taediit, or pertaesum est,	taedērē, <i>it wearies.</i>

The above verbs are, for the most part, only found in the Impersonal form. But many completely conjugated verbs are used impersonally, as, **juvo**, I assist, which has **juvat**, meaning *it delights*; with many others, *e.g.*:—

Pres.	Perf.	Inf.
accēdīt,	accessit,	accēdērē, <i>it is added.</i>
accidīt,	accidit,	accidērē, <i>it happens.</i>
constāt,	constitit,	constārē, <i>it is well known.</i>
convēnit,	convēnit,	convēnirē, <i>it suits.</i>
dēcēt,	dēcūit,	dēcērē, <i>it becomes.</i>
dēdēcēt,	dēdēcūit,	dēdēcērē, <i>it misbeseems.</i>
fit,	factum est, fieri,	it happens.

together with certain verbs denoting change of weather; as **pluit**, it rains, **fulminat**, it lightens, **tonat**, it thunders, etc.

Saepius is a comparative adverb, meaning, as comparatives often do, "*more often than should be*," "*too often*." Another force of the comparative is "*more than is generally the case*;" so that "*saepius*" might be "*rather often*."

Memorabilia. I.

Duration of time, or time *how long*, is put in the acc.; as, **multos annos vixit**, he lived for many years.

Point of time, or time *when*, is put in the abl.; as, **prima luce constitit**, he halted at break of day.

Measure of space is expressed usually by the acc.; as, **fossa ducentos pedes longa**, a trench 200 feet long; but sometimes by the abl.; as, **hiberna duobus millibus passuum aberant**, the winter quarters were two miles distant.

Derived Verbs. Many verbs are derived either from other verbs or from nouns. Those derived from verbs are of four kinds; (a) *inceptive*, (β) *desiderative*, (γ) *frequentative*, and (δ) *diminutive*.

(a) *Inceptive Verbs* signify "to begin to do a thing," and end in *-sco*; as, **labasco**, I begin to totter (from *labare*); **pallesco**, I turn pale (from *pallere*).

(β) *Desiderative Verbs* signify "to desire to do a thing," and end in *-ūrio*; as, **esurio**, I desire to eat, or, I am hungry.

(γ) *Frequentative Verbs* signify "to do a thing frequently," and end in *-so*, *-to*, *-ito*; as, **curso** (from *curro*), I run; **canto** (from *cano*), I sing; **rogito**, I ask often (from *rogō*).

(δ) *Diminutive Verbs* signify "to do a little thing;" as, **cantillo** (from *cano*), I sing a little song.

The *gerund* takes an object in the acc.; as, **efferor studio patres vestros videndi**, I am elated with the desire of seeing your fathers: but usually the noun is put into the case of the gerund, and instead of the gerund, the *gerundive* is used, agreeing in gend., numb., and case with the noun; as, **amor exercendae virtutis**, the love of exercising virtue.

Memorabilia. J.

Heterogeneous Nouns are such as have a different Gender in the plur. from the sing., as,

Sing. <i>carbāsūs</i> , m., canvas.	Pl. <i>carbāsā</i> , n., sails.
„ <i>coelum</i> , n., heaven.	„ <i>coeli</i> , m.
„ <i>frēnum</i> , n., bit.	„ <i>frēnī</i> , m. and <i>frēnā</i> , n.
„ <i>jōcūs</i> , m., a jest.	„ <i>jōci</i> , m. and <i>jōcā</i> , n.
„ <i>lōcūs</i> , m., place.	„ <i>lōci</i> , m. and <i>lōcā</i> , n.
„ <i>Pergāmūs</i> , m., Pergamus.	„ <i>Pergāmā</i> , n.
„ <i>rastrum</i> , n., harrow.	„ <i>rastrā</i> , n.
„ <i>Tartārūs</i> , m., Tartarus.	„ <i>Tartārā</i> , n.

There are some adjectives, such as *summus*, *mēdius*, *imūs*, *rēliqūs*, *ultimūs*, *extrēmūs*, etc., which are generally translated into English by substantives; as, **summus mons**, the top of the mountain; **ima quercus**, the foot of the oak; **reliquum opus**, the rest of the work.

The Sequence of Tenses is the correspondence regularly observed between the tenses of the *Principal* verbs in a sentence and those of the *Subordinate* or *Dependent* verbs.

Primary tenses are followed by *primary*, *historic* by *historic*.

A primary tense is followed—

(a) By a pres. subj. if the action takes place *at the same time as* that of the governing verb; as, **rogo quid agas**, I ask what you are doing.

(β) By a perf. subj. if the action takes place *before* that of the governing verb; as, **rogo quid egeris**, I ask what you have done.

A historic tense is followed—

(a) By an impf. subj. if the action takes place *at the same time as* that of the governing verb; as, **rogabam quid ageres**, I was asking what you were doing.

(β) By a plupf. subj. if the action takes place *before* that of the governing verb; as, **rogabam quid egisses**, I was asking what you had done.

Memorabilia. K.

A Deponent Verb is a Verb which is passive in form, but active in meaning ; as, **hortor**, I exhort.

There are *Four Conjugations of Deponent Verbs* ; as, **vēnor**, **vēnāri**, **vēnātus**, **vēnandus**, **vēnans**, **vēnātūrus**. **vērēor**, **vērēri**, **vērītus**, **vērendus**, **vērens**, **vērītūrus**.

ūtor, **ūtī**, **ūsus**, **ūtendus**, **ūtens**, **ūsūrus**.

partīor, **partīri**, **partītus**, **partīendus**, **partīens**, **partītūrus**.

Many *Deponent Perfect Participles* are used *passively* as well as *actively* ; as, **comitatus**, having accompanied, and being accompanied ; **oblitus**, having forgotten, and being forgotten.

The verbs **gradior**, I walk, **morior**, I die, and **patior**, I suffer, belong to the third conj., and drop the *i* before *i* and short *er* ; as, ind. pres., **patīor**, **pătĕris**, **pătĭtur**, **patĭmur**, **patĭmĭnī**, **pătĭuntur** ; imperat. pres., **pătĕre** ; subj. impf., **pătĕrer** ; inf. pres., **pătĭ**.

The verbs **orior** and **potior** belong to the fourth conj., but in some tenses have forms borrowed from the third ; as, **orĕris**, **orĭtur**, **orĭmĭr**, **orĭtūrus** ; **pătĭtur**, and **pătĭtur**, **pătĭmur** and **pătĭmur**, **pătĕrĕr** and **pătĭrĕr**, **pătĕrĕris** and **pătĭrĕris**, etc.

The Substantive on which a genitive depends is sometimes left out, when the governing substantive signifies *nature*, *duty*, or *business* ; as, **cujusvis hominis est errare**, it is in any man's nature to err. (This is an **Elliptic** genitive.)

Memorabilia. L.

Some nouns have only *three* cases in the sing., but full plur.; as, **opem, opis, ope**, help; **precem, preci, prece**, prayer; **vicem, vicis, vice**, change; **vis, vim, vi**, violence.

Some nouns vary their meaning in the plur.; as, **auxilium**, help, (*pl.*) auxiliary forces; **castrum**, fort, (*pl.*) camp; **copia**, plenty, (*pl.*) forces; **littera**, letter of the alphabet, (*pl.*) epistle, literature.

The preposition *cum* is joined to the end of the pronouns *me, te, se, nobis, vobis, quo, quibus*, so as to form one word with them; as, *mecum, tecum*, etc.

Irregular or Anomalous Verbs are those which do not form all their parts according to rule. Sometimes their tenses are *borrowed* from several stems; as in *sum, possum, fero*; sometimes their irregularities arise from change of *letters*; as in *volo, nolo, malo, eo, quæo, edo*.

The following are the chief Irregular Verbs:

possum, possē,	pōtūi,	to be able.
volo, vellē,	vōlūi,	to be willing.
nolo, nollē,	nōlūi,	to be unwilling.
malo, mallē,	mālūi,	to wish rather.
fero, ferrē,	tūli, lātum,	to bear.
fērōr, ferrī,	lātus sum, fērendū,	to be borne.
eo, ire,	ivi or īi, itum,	to go.
edo, ēdērē or essē,	ēdi, ēsum,	to eat.
quæo, quīrē,	quīvi, quītūm,	to be able.
nēquæo, nēquīrē,	nēquīvi, nēquītūm,	to be unable.

Fio is the Passive of *fācio*, to make.

Eo and its compounds make the gerunds *ēundum, ēundī, ēundō*, and the pres. part. *iens*, gen. *ēuntīs*.

Memorabilia. M.

Construe *ut* by infinitive, after *ask, command, advise,* and *strive*; as,

rogo ut hoc facias, I ask you to do this;

rogavi ut hoc faceres, I asked you to do this;

so also *nē* may be construed by *not to*; as,

rogo ne hoc facias, I ask you not to do this;

rogavi ne hoc faceres, I asked you not to do this.

Pronouns and *Particles* which question *indirectly* are followed by the Subjunctive; as, **ipse quis sit**, **utrum sit**, **an non sit**, **id quoque nescit**, he knows not even this, who himself is, whether he is, or is not.

Such Interrogatives are:—

quantūs, how great.

utēr, which of two.

quālis, of what sort.

quis, who or what.

quōt, how many.

quōtūs, which, in order of number.

undē, whence.

ubi, where or when.

quandō, when.

cūr, why.

quōtīens, how often.

quārē, wherefore.

quām, how.

quōmōdō, how.

num, -nē, whether.

ut, how.

an, whether.

utrum, whether.

When *whether* introduces a supposition it is *sive*, when interrogative it is *utrum*; as, **honeste agere volo, sive victores sive victi sumus**, I wish to act honourably, whether we are conquerors or conquered; **utrum victores an victi simus cognoscere volo**, I wish to ascertain whether we are conquerors or conquered.

Verbs of *accusing, convicting, condemning, acquitting, admonishing*, and *reminding* take an acc. of the person and a gen. of the thing; as, **furti me accusat**, he accuses me of theft; **capitis damnare** is "to condemn to death;" **capitis absolvere**, "to acquit of the capital charge."

Memorabilia. N.

The *Ablative Absolute* is a construction formed of a noun and participle in agreement in the abl. ; as, **bello orto, Caesar profectus est**, war having arisen, Caesar set out.

Absolute means *independent*, and the name is given to the construction because it is independent of the rest of the sentence, being in fact equivalent to a subordinate clause.

As the abl. abs. often occurs in Latin to express the former of two consecutive actions, we may notice the difference between the Latin, Greek, and English languages in this respect.

In English we say, *finish your work and go*, using two verbs.

In Greek, *having finished your work, go*, using a past active partic. and verb.

In Latin, there being no active past partic., we say either, *when you have finished your work, go*, or, *your work being finished, go* ; the latter being an *ablative absolute*.

Memorabilia. N.—(Continued.)

In English, to express two consecutive actions, we sometimes use a past participle to describe the first of them, and a verb to describe the second; as, *Caesar, having conquered the Gauls, returned to Rome.*

In Latin this would be rendered by **Caesar, quum Gallos vicisset, Romam rediit**; or by **Caesar, Gallis victis, Romam rediit**.

Gallis victis is the *ablative absolute*, and may be translated by *the Gauls being conquered*; or, *having conquered the Gauls*; or, *when he had conquered the Gauls*.

The most usual form of the abl. abs. is that of a *past participle* in the abl. to agree with a noun; but instead of a past partic. there may be any other participle, or an adj., or even another subst.; as, **Caesare venturo**, Caesar being about to come; or, now that Caesar is coming; **te redeunte**, you returning; or, when you are returning; **Consule Manlio**, Manlius being consul; or, in the consulship of Manlius.

Memorabilia. O.

Sub in composition conveys the idea of *close up to*; hence "**submissis**" means "*sent up to the rescue.*"

Motion to a place is expressed by *ad* or *in* with the acc.; as, **ad portas eo**, I go to the gates; if the place be a town or small island, the prep. is omitted; as, **Roman eo**, I go to Rome.

Motion from a place is expressed by *ab* or *ex* with the abl.; as, **ex castris profectus est**, he set out from the camp; if the place be a town or small island, the prep. is omitted; as, **Roma profectus est**, he set out from Rome.

At a place is expressed by *ad*, *in*, *apud*, etc., with their cases; as, **ad fluvium constitit**, he halted at the river; if the place be a town or small island, the *locative case* must be used; as, **Romae mansit**, he remained at Rome.

The *locative case* is an old case specially used to denote *at a place*. It ends like the abl., except in the sing. numb. of the 1st and 2nd decl., where it ends like the gen.; as, **Romae**, **Sami**, **Athenis**, **Carthagine**, **Gadibus**, at Rome, Samos, Athens, Carthage, Cadiz.

The *locative case* is used in names of towns and small islands; as, **Romae**, at Rome; **Sami**, at Samos; the case also survives in the words **domi**, at home; **foris**, out of doors; **humi**, on the ground; **ruri**, in the country; **vesperi**, in the evening; **belli**, at the war; **militiae**, on military service.

Memorabilia. P.

Quin stands

- (a) for the Nominative, *quī non, quae non, quōd non*; as, **quis est quin** (*i.e., qui non*) **videat**? who is there *that* does *not* see? **nemo est quin** (*i.e., qui non*) **hoc facere possit**, there is no one *but* can do this; **nihil tam difficile est quin** (*i.e., quod non*) **perfici possit**, nothing is so difficult that it cannot be accomplished;
- (β) for the Ablative, *quī non, how not, or, in such a manner as not*; as, **feri non potest quin** (*i.e., qui non*) **animus immortalis sit**, it cannot be *that* the soul is *not* immortal; **non dubium est quin** (*i.e., qui non*) **res ita se habeat**, there is no doubt *that* the case is so; **nihil obstat quin** (*i.e., qui non*) (or, **quominus hoc faciamus**), nothing prevents our doing this.

Quin in principal clauses means *why not*? as, **quin expergiscimini**? why don't you wake up?

An **Oblique or Indirect Sentence** (*orātiō obliquā*) is a statement, question, or command which forms the Subject or Object of another verb.

The Construction of the acc. with inf. is called *Oblique Enunciation* (*Enuntiātiō obliquā*).

In turning such a sentence into English, the oblique statement must be introduced by the conjunction *that*, the Latin acc. turned into the English nom. and the Infinite into a finite verb; as, **nuntiatum est Caesarem Gallos vicisse**, it was reported that Caesar had conquered the Gauls.

Such sentences generally follow verbs of *saying, hearing, thinking*, and the like.

Memorabilia. Q.

There are certain verbs, such as, **fungor**, I perform, **fruor**, I enjoy, **utor**, I use, **vescor**, I eat, **potior**, I get possession of, **dignor**, I deem worthy, **super-sedeo**, I desist from, which govern their *direct object*, not in the acc. but in the *abl.*; as, **fungar vice cotis**, I will perform the function of a whetstone.

Many verbs in Latin govern a *dat.*, when an *acc.* of the direct object might be expected; as, **tibi gratulor**, I congratulate you.

This is to be explained by a notion of *advantage*, or the opposite, which they convey, but in many instances this notion is so obscure, and there are so many exceptions to any rule which may be laid down, that it is best to trust to observation for an acquaintance with these verbs.

Defective verbs are those of which only certain moods, tenses, or persons are found; **coepi**, I have begun, **memini**, I remember, and **odi**, I hate, have for the most part only those parts of the verb which are formed from the perfect tense.

Mēmīnī has an imperat. *mēmentō*, (pl.) *mēmentōtē*.

A **Composite subject** contains two or more subjects joined together by conjunctions, and requires a plural verb; as, **veneno absumpti sunt Hannibal et Philopoemen**, Hannibal and Philopoemen were cut off by poison.

If the persons differ, the verb agrees with the 1st person rather than the 2nd, and with the 2nd rather than the 3rd; as, **si tu et Tullia valetis, ego et Cicero valemus**, if you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well.

Quā with the superl. denotes *as...as possible*; as, **quam plurimas naves**, as many ships as possible.

Memorabilia. R.

These adjectives make the gen. sing. end in *-iūs*, and the dat. in *-i*:

*ūnūs, sōlūs, tōtūs, ullūs,
ūtēr, altēr, neutēr, nullūs*; *

with *āliūs*, another, and compounds of *ūtēr*; as, *ūterquē*, each of two, the suffix *quē* being added to each of the cases; as, sing. nom., *ūterquē*, *utrāquē*, *utrumquē*; gen., *utriusquē*; dat., *utrīquē*, etc.

The *acc. of the gerund* is joined to prepositions; as, **ad bene vivendum breve tempus satis est**, for living well a short time is sufficient.

An *ablative of measure* is frequently used with Comparative adjectives; as, **multo major**, much greater.

Comparatives and superlatives are often accompanied by ablatives, expressing *by how much* one thing exceeds or falls short of another.

The Latin *quantō* (by how much), *tantō* (by so much) are expressed in English by *the—the*; as also *quō—ēō*, or *hōc*; as, **tanto brevius omne tempus, quanto felicius est**, the happier any time is, the shorter it is; **eo minor est arcus, quo altior est sol**, the higher the sun is, the less is the arc.

Quō in a sentence with a comparative in it, introducing a *purpose*, is to be rendered by *that*, for it is equivalent to *ut ēō* (that by this); as, **multa de aetate mentitus est, quo junior videretur**, he told many falsehoods about his age, that he might appear younger (than he is).

* One, alone, the whole, any, which of two, the other, neither, none.

Memorabilia. S.

One substantive added to another to explain some part of its meaning is said to be in *apposition* to it; as, **urbs Troja**, the city Troy; **Homerus poeta**, Homer the poet.

There are three kinds of apposition :

- (a) The first kind is where the second substantive comes close after the first and explains some part of its meaning; as, **Marius consul triumphavit**, Marius the consul triumphed.
- (β) The second is where the second substantive is separated from the first by a copulative verb; as, **Marius erat consul**, Marius was consul.
- (γ) The third is where both substantives are in the acc. after an active verb of *thinking, calling, or making*; as, **Marium consulem creaverunt**, they made Marius consul.

When we find complete sentences occupying the place of nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, or linked by conjunctions to the principal sentence, these sentences are called **clauses**.

The **Relative clause** is that clause which contains the *relative pronoun*.

The relative clause always begins, both in Latin and English, with the relative itself, and ends with the first break in the sense.

Thus in the sentence, **Deum veneramur, qui nos creavit**, we worship God, who created us; the relative clause is **qui nos creavit**, who created us.

The relative always stands *first in its clause*, and it must be remembered that when the relative clause has once been begun, it must be finished before the principal sentence is resumed.

Memorabilia. T.

Some adjectives, such as *mindful, conscious, greedy*, etc., convey no meaning by themselves, but require a genitive case to help them out; as, **venturae jam nunc memores estote senectae**, now at this instant be mindful of coming old age.

This genitive is called the **Prolative Genitive** (from *prō*, forward, and *lātum*, the supine of *fēro*, to carry) because they may be considered to *carry forward* the meaning of the adjective.

Many adjectives have a kind of *transitive* force, and the genitive stands in much the same position to them as the direct object does to the verb; thus, **cupidus est mortis**, he is desirous of death, conveys the same notion as if we said *he desires death*, so that the word *death* may be considered as the object of the words preceding it.

When this is the case the genitive is called the **objective genitive**, which is also used after certain nouns, as, *love, desire, memory*, etc.; thus, when we talk about *love of money*, *of money* is clearly not a genitive qualifying the noun *love*, but it is an objective genitive.

Nearly all verbs compounded with

*bēnē, mālē, sātīs, rē,
dē, antē, cōn, in, intēr, dē,
ōb, sūb, sūpēr, post, and prae,*

govern the dative, so also **obviam**; as, **obviam ire hostibus**, to march against the enemy.

In many general expressions the *passive* voice is used *impersonally* where the active might be used in Latin, and *is* used in English; thus, **ambulatum est**, *we have walked, i.e., it has been walked by us.*

Memorabilia. U.

Adjectives which indicate an *indefinite quantity*, such as, *multum*, much, *quantum*, how much, etc., are generally in the neuter gender in Latin, and are followed by a genitive, as are also such adverbs of quantity as, *nimium*, too much, *satis*, enough, *parum*, too little, etc. ; as, **quantum nummorum, tantum fidei est**, there is the same amount of credit as of money; **satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum est**, he has enough eloquence, too little wisdom.

This construction is known as the **genitive of the thing measured**, or, *gēnītivūs rēi dēmēnsae*.

The following are peculiar phrases : **id temporis**, at that time; **id aetatis**, of that age; **quid aetatis?** of what age?

Instead of the *gerund* acting on an object, as in English, the corresponding case of the *gerundive* is generally, but not always, used in Latin; as, **ad rempublicam servandam**, for saving the state, (*literally*) for the state to be saved; so also, **rei publicae servandae**, of saving the state, and **republica servanda**, by saving the state.

In this construction it will be observed that *the noun is attracted to the case of the gerund, and the gerund to the gender and number of the noun.*

Memorabilia. V.

The **ablative of the agent**, used after a passive verb, requires the preposition *ā* or *āb*; as, **laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis**, he is praised by these, he is blamed by those.

The **ablative** is the case which modifies the meaning of verbs or nouns, like *an adverb*; thus, the questions *how, where, when*, which are often answered by adverbs, may also be answered by the prepositions *in, with, from, by, through*, etc., with a noun. We may either say, *write very carefully*, or, *write with great care, i.e.*, we may use an adverb (*very carefully*) or a preposition with its case (*with great care*); so we may either say, *stand here*, or, *stand in this place*. In such cases the ablative is used in Latin, generally without a preposition.

This ablative will indicate either the *cause, instrument, manner, price, dimension, material, condition, time*, or *place*, and, like an adverb, may qualify either verbs or adjectives.

The **Case of Quality** may be either *ablative* or *genitive*, but it always requires an *epithet, i.e.*, an adjective denoting quality; as, **vir summa sapientia**, or, **vir summae sapientiae**, a man of the utmost wisdom. Whether the abl. or gen. is used, the sign *of* is generally used in the English.

Memorabilia. W.

Such verbs as **videor**, I seem, **soleo**, I am wont, **possum**, I am able, etc., carry no meaning when they stand alone; neither do they act on an object, nor are they followed by a nominative of the complement. In fact they can only be used as *auxiliary verbs*, and are always followed by another verb in the infinitive mood.

These verbs are called **prolative** (from *pro*, forward, and *lātum*, the supine of *fēro*, to carry) because they may be supposed to *carry forward* the meaning of the infinitive following, which infinitive is called the **prolate infinitive**; as, **mortuos urere solent**, they are wont to burn their dead; **tu patriae diceris esse pater**, you are said to be the father of your country.

The **cognate accusative**, or *accusative of kindred meaning*, follows intransitive verbs; as, **duram servit servitutem**, he serves a hard servitude.

The **accusative of limitation**, which is generally an adjective or pronoun in the neuter gender, is added chiefly to intransitive verbs; as, **quid refert?** what does it matter?

The **accusative of respect** follows certain verbs, participles, and adjectives, and is translated by the sign *with respect to*, or *as to*; as, **latus humeros**, broad as to his shoulders.

The **accusative of exclamation** is used with or without an interjection; as, **me miserum!** wretched me! **en quattuor aras!** lo, four altars

Memorabilia. X.

Some verbs take a *double accusative*, one of the person, the other of the thing; these are generally *verbs of asking and teaching*, and the verb *celo*, to conceal; as, **me sententiam rogavit**, he asked me my opinion; **me hanc rem celavit**, he concealed this matter from me.

The accusative of the *thing asked or taught* remains even when the verb is in the Passive voice; as, **rogatur sententiam**, he is asked his opinion; **docta est litteras**, she has been taught her letters.

Factive verbs are such as may be said *to make* (*făcěrě*) a thing to be of a certain character, by deed, word, or thought, and are therefore verbs of *making, calling, thinking*, and the like, and have two accusatives, one of the *object*, the other of the *oblique complement*; as, **te facimus, Fortuna, deam**, we make thee, Fortune, a goddess; **Romulus urbem suam Romam vocavit**, Romulus called his city Rome.

With *făcĕo* and *effĭcĭo*, a sentence with *ut* is often found instead of the second accusative, and when the accusative of the first verb represents the same person or thing as the nominative of the second, it is generally omitted; as, **temperantia sedat appetitio- nes, et efficit ut hæ rectæ rationi pareant**, temperance quiets the appetites, and causes them to obey right reason.

Memorabilia. Y.

Trajective words are those whose sense is incomplete without reference to a recipient; thus, **carus**, dear, necessarily implies "dear to some one;" **dare**, to give, necessarily implies not only "a thing given," but also "a person to whom it is given."

Trajective words take a dative of the object of reference: if they take a *dative only*, they are purely trajective; as, **parco**, to spare; **faveo**, to favour; **irascor**, to be angry with, etc.; if they take an *accusative also*, they are both trajective and transitive; as, **do**, to give; **narro**, to relate; **spondeo**, to pledge, etc.

The dative of **advantage** or **disadvantage** is used generally of persons after verbs and adjectives; as, **esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis**, be, as many are now, rich for thyself, poor for friends: this dative is usually translated by the sign *for*, while the sign *to* is applied to the dative of the indirect object.

The **ethic dative** is a dative of the personal pronouns, used in order to call particular attention to the person indicated. It admits of many renderings in English, according to the sense of the passage; as, **quid mihi Celsus agit?** what is my Celsus doing? *or*, pray tell me, what is Celsus doing? **pulset mihi lictorem**, let me see him strike a lictor; **quid tibi vis?** what do you want?

Memorabilia. Z.

Est, sunt, in the sense of *having*, take a dative of the possessor ; as, **est mihi pater**, I have a father.

The **dative of the agent** is used with the gerundive, with passive verbs and participles, and with verbal adjectives in *-bilis* ; as, **hoc tibi non faciendum est**, this must not be done by you ; **non intelligor ulli**, I am understood by no one ; **bella matribus detestata**, wars abhorred by mothers ; **nulli flebilius quam tibi**, by none more lamented than by thee.

The **dative of the predicate**, or *dative of a purpose used as a complement*, is expressed in English by a nominative ; as, **ea res impedimento erat**, that matter was a hindrance ; sometimes a *dative of the recipient* is added ; as, **exitio est avidum mare nautis**, the greedy sea is a destruction to sailors.

A **dative of the complement** is used by *attraction*, especially in expressions of *naming* ; as, **licuit Themistocli esse otioso**, it was lawful for Themistocles to be at leisure.

In "**est mihi nomen**" the name is either in the nominative, the dative, or less commonly, the genitive ; as, **Caius Marcius, cui cognomen postea Coriolano fuit**, Caius Marcius, whose surname was afterwards Coriolanus ; **fonti nomen Arethusa est**, the name of the fountain is Arethusa ; **nomen Mercurii est mihi**, my name is Mercury.

VOCABULARY.

A.

- A, ab**, *prep. gov. abl.* from, by.
Absolutus, *a, um, past part. of absolvo*, acquitted.
Ac, *conj.* and.
Accedo, *ĕre, cessi, cessum*, to approach.
Acceptus, *a, um, past part. of accipio*, received.
Accidit, *impers. vb.* it happens.
Accipio, *ĕre, cēpi, ceptum*, to receive, take.
Accurro, *ĕre, i, sum*, to run up to.
Acer, *acris, acre, adj.* sharp, fierce.
Acies, *ei, f.* line of battle.
Acritter, *adv.* eagerly, fiercely.
Actium, *i, n.* Actium.
Acturus, *a, um, fut. part. of ago*.
Ad, *prep. gov. acc.* to, at.
Adductus, *a, um, past part. of adduco*, induced.
Adeo, *ire, ii, itum*, to approach.
Administro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to administer.
Admodum, *adv.* very.
Adolescens, *tis, m.* a youth, a young man.
Adolescentia, *ae, f.* youth.
Adorior, *i and īri, ortus, dep. vb.* to accost.
Adsto (asto), *āre, stīti, stitum*, to stand near.
Adulator, *is, m.* flatterer.
Advenio, *ire, vēni, ventum*, to approach.
Adventus, *us, m.* arrival.

Adversus, *a, um, adj.* adverse; *res adversae*, adversity.

Aegyptus, *i, f.* Egypt.

Aequalis, *e, adj.* equal.

Aequitas, *ātis, f.* equity, justice.

Aequus, *a, um, adj.* even, equal.

Aes, *acris, n.* brass.

Aestas, *ātis, f.* summer.

Aestivus, *a, um, adj.* of summer.

Aestus, *us, m.* tide.

Aetas, *ātis, f.* age.

Affero, *afferre, attūli, allātum, irr. vb.* to bring to.

Ager, *agri, m.* field.

Aggredior, *i, gressus, dep. vb.* to attack.

Agito, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to shake, disturb.

Ago, *ēre, ēgi, actum*, to do, act; *ago gratias*, to give thanks; *agitur*, is in danger.

Agricola, *ae, m.* husbandman.

Ait, *from def. vb. aio*, says he.

Alexandria, *ae, f.* Alexandria.

Alicunde, *adv.* from some quarter or other.

Aliquantum, *i, neut. adj. used substantively*, a tolerable portion; *aliquanto planiores*, considerably flatter.

Alius, *a, ud, adj.* another; *alii—alii*, some—others.

Allevo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to lift up.

Alloquor, *i, locūtus, dep. vb.* to address.

Alnus, *i, f.* alder-tree.

Alo, *ēre, ui, altum*, to nourish.

Alter, *ēra, ērum, adj.* another.

Altus, *a, um, adj.* high, lofty.

Amabilis, *e, adj.* amiable, agreeable.

- Amarus**, *a, um, adj.* bitter.
Ambitio, *ōnis, f.* ambition.
Ambulo, *āre, āvi, ātum, to walk.*
Amicitia, *ae, f.* friendship.
Amicus, *i, m.* friend.
Amissus, *a, um, past part. of amitto, lost.*
Amitto, *ēre, misi, missum, to lose.*
Amo, *āre, āvi, ātum, to love.*
Amor, *ōris, m.* love.
Amphora, *ae, f.* jar.
An, *adv.* or.
Ancora, *ae, f.* anchor.
Angustia, *ae, f.* narrowness; *pl.* straits.
Animus, *i, m.* mind, courage.
Annibal, *is, m.* Hannibal.
Annulus, *i, m.* ring.
Annus, *i, m.* year.
Ante, *adv.* before, previously.
Ante, *prep. gov. acc.* before.
Antea, *adv.* before.
Antiochus, *i, m.* Antiochus.
Antonius, *i, m.* Antony.
Aper, *pri, m.* wild boar.
Aperio, *ire, ui, tum, to open.*
Apertus, *a, um, adj.* open.
Apis, *is, f.* bee.
Appeto, *ēre, īvi, itum, to long after.*
Aqua, *ae, f.* water.
Aquila, *ae, f.* an eagle (*Roman standard*).
Arbitror, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to think, deem, judge.
Arbor, *ōris, f.* tree.
Arceo, *ēre, ui, itum, to drive away.*

Ardeo, ēre, si, sum, to be on fire, burn.

Arduus, a, um, adj. difficult, arduous.

Ariovistus, i, m. Ariovistus.

Arma, orum, n. pl. arms.

Armatus, a, um, past part. of armo, armed, equipped.

Armo, āre, āvi, ātum, to arm, equip.

Aro, āre, āvi, ātum, to plough.

Arreptus, a, um, past part. of arripio, seized, caught
hold of.

Arrogo, āre, āvi, ātum, to arrogate.

Ars, tis, f. art.

Asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. rough, unpleasant.

Assiduus, a, um, adj. continual.

Astrum, i, n. star.

Ater, tra, trum, adj. black.

Atque, conj. and.

Auctor, ōris, m. adviser, author.

Audeo, ēre, ausus sum, semi-dep. vb. to dare.

Audio, ĭre, ĭvi, ĭtum, to hear.

Aufero, ferre, abstŭli, ablātum, irr. vb. to take away.

Aufugio, ĕre, fŭgi, ĭtum, to flee away.

Augeo, ēre, auxi, auctum, to increase.

Auris, is, f. ear.

Aut, conj. or; *aut—aut*, either—or.

Autem, conj. but.

Autumnus, i, m. Autumn.

Auxilium, i, n. help; *pl.* auxiliary forces.

Avaritia, ae, f. avarice.

Avena, ae, f. stalk.

Avis, is, f. bird.

Avolo, āre, āvi, ātum, to fly away.

B.

Barbari, *ōrum, m. pl.* barbarians.

Beate, *adv.* happily.

Beatus, *a, um, adj.* happy, blessed.

Belgae, *ārum, m. pl.* Belgians.

Bellum, *i, n.* war.

Bene, *adv.* well.

Beneficium, *i, n.* kindness, benefit.

Benevolentia, *ae, f.* kindness, favour, benevolence.

Benevolus, *a, um, adj.* benevolent, well-disposed to.

Bestia, *ae, f.* beast.

Blanditia, *ae, f.* a coaxing, allurements.

Blandus, *a, um, adj.* coaxing.

Bonum, *i, n.* good.

Bonus, *a, um, adj.* good.

Bos, *bōvis, c.* ox.

Brevis, *e, adj.* short; *quān brevissimus*, as short as possible.

C.

Cado, *ēre, cecidi, cāsum*, to fall.

Caedo, *ēre, cecidi, caesum*, to cut, beat, kill.

Caesar, *is, m.* Caesar.

Calco, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to tread.

Campus, *i, m.* a plain.

Canis, *is, m.* dog.

Cannensis, *e, adj.* of Cannae.

Canto, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to sing.

Cantus, *ūs, m.* song.

Capella, *ae, f.* she-goat.

Capio, *ēre, cēpi, captum*, to take.

- Capra**, *ae, f.* she-goat.
Captivus, *i, m.* captive.
Caput, *itis, n.* head; *capitis absolutus*, acquitted of the capital charge.
Carina, *ae, f.* keel.
Carmen, *inis, n.* song.
Caro, *carnis, f.* flesh.
Carthaginienses, *um, m. pl.* Carthaginians.
Carus, *a, um, adj.* dear.
Caseus, *i, m.* cheese.
Castellum, *i, n.* fort.
Castrum, *i, n.* fort; *pl.* camp.
Causa, *ae, f.* cause.
Cavatus, *a, um, past part. of cavo*, hollowed out.
Caveo, *ēre, cāvi, cautum*, to beware.
Cavo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to hollow out.
Celeritas, *tātis, f.* celerity, quickness.
Celo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to conceal, hide.
Ceres, *cerēris, f.* Ceres, the goddess of corn.
Cerno, *ēre, crēvi, crētum*, to see, discern.
Certus, *a, um, adj.* sure, certain.
Cervus, *i, m.* stag.
Chamaeleon, *ōnis, m.* chamaeleon.
Cibus, *i, m.* food.
Cineas, *ae, m.* Cineas.
Circa, *prep. gov. acc.* around.
Circumvenio, *ire, vēni, ventum*, to surround.
Citus, *a, um, adj.* quick.
Civis, *is, c.* citizen.
Civitas, *tātis, f.* state, city.
Clamor, *ōris, m.* shout.
Clarus, *a, um, adj.* clear, illustrious, famous.

Classis, is, f. fleet.

Coacervo, āre, āvi, ātum, to heap up.

Coactus, a, um, past part. of cogo, collected.

Coelum, i, n. sing; m. pl. heaven, sky.

Coepi, isse, def. vb. to begin.

Coerceo, ēre, ui, itum, to restrain.

Cognosco, ēre, nōvi, nītum, to know, become acquainted with.

Cognitus, a, um, past part. of cognosco, known.

Cogo, ēre, cōēgi, coactum, to compel, gather together.

Cohors, tis, f. cohort.

Cohortatio, ōnis, f. exhortation.

Collis, is, m. hill.

Colloquor, i, locūtus, dep. vb. to converse.

Collum, i, n. neck.

Comitas, tātis, f. kindness, affability, courteousness.

Commilito, ōnis, m. fellow-soldier.

Commissus, a, um, past part. of committo, fought.

Committo, ēre, mīsi, missum, to engage in, fight.

Commodum, i, n. advantage.

Communio, īre, īvi, itum, to fortify.

Compesco, ēre, ui, to restrain.

Compleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, to fill up.

Complures, a, pl. adj. many, very many.

Compono, ēre, posui, positum, to compose.

Comporto, āre, āvi, ātum, to carry, bring together.

Concordia, ae, f. concord, agreement.

Conduco, ēre, duxi, ductum, to engage, hire.

Conditus, a, um, past part. of condo, built.

Condo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, to build.

Confectus, a, um, past part. of conficio, performed.

Confestim, adv. immediately.

- Conficio**, *ĕre, fĕci, fectum*, to perform.
Conflagro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to burn, be burnt.
Confugio, *ĕre, fūgi, ĭtum*, to flee.
Conjectus, *a, um, past part. of conjicio*, thrown, hurled.
Conjicio, *ĕre, jĕci, jectum*, to throw.
Conjungo, *ĕre, junxi, junctum*, to join together.
Conquiro, *ĕre, sivi, sĭtum*, to seek after, procure.
Conor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to attempt.
Conscendo, *ĕre, di, sum*, to ascend, embark in.
Conservo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to preserve.
Consilium, *i, n.* counsel, advice, plan, design.
Conspectus, *a, um, past part. of conspicio*, seen.
Conspectus, *ds, m.* sight.
Conspicor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to behold.
Constat, *āre, ĭtit, impers.* it is evident.
Constantia, *ae, f.* constancy.
Constituo, *ĕre, ui, ūtum*, to arrange, appoint, determine.
Consul, *is, m.* consul.
Consumo, *ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum*, to consume, destroy, wear away.
Contemno, *ĕre, tempsi, temptum*, to despise.
Contemplor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to contemplate.
Contendo, *ĕre, di, tum*, to hasten.
Contero, *ĕre, trivi, tritum*, to wear away.
Contineo, *ĕre, ui, tentum*, to bound.
Conturbo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to disturb, embarrass.
Convallis, *is, f.* valley.
Copia, *ae, f.* plenty, *pl.* forces.
Coram, *prep. gov. abl.* in the presence of.
Cornu, *us, n.* horn.

- Corpus, ōris, n.** body.
Corrigo, ěre, rexi, rectum, to correct.
Corrumpto, ěre, rūpi, ruptum, to corrupt, destroy.
Corvus, i, m. crow.
Cras, adv. to-morrow.
Crebro, adv. frequently.
Creo, āre, āvi, ātum, to create.
Creta, ae, f. Crete.
Crucio, āre, āvi, ātum, to torture.
Crudelis, e, adj. cruel.
Cultus, ūs, m. worship.
Cum, prep. gov. abl. with.
Cupiditas, tātis, f. cupidity, desire.
Cupio, ěre, īvi, ītum, to desire.
Cura, ae, f. care.
Curo, āre, āvi, ātum, to take care.
Curro, ěre, cūcurri, cursum, to run.
Cursus, ūs, m. course.
Curvus, a, um, adj. crooked.

D.

- Datus, a, um, past part. of do,** given.
De, prep. gov. abl. down from, of, concerning.
Debeo, ěre, ui, ītum, to owe ; *pass.* to be due.
Decessus, ūs, m. departing, ebb.
Decipio, ěre, cēpi, ceptum, to deceive.
Decresco, ěre, crēvi, crētum, to decrease.
Deduco, ěre, xi, ctum, to lead down.
Defatigatus, a, um, past part. of defatigo, fatigued.
Defendo, ěre, di, sum, to defend.
Deinde, adv. then, hereupon, secondly.

- Delabor, i, lapsus, dep. vb.** to fall down.
Delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, to delight.
Deleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, to blot out.
Deligo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, to choose.
Demonstro, āre, āvi, ātum, to show, to demonstrate.
Dens, tis, m. tooth.
Depono, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, to lay down.
Desero, ēre, ui, tum, to desert.
Desilio, ire, silui, sultum, to leap down.
Desum, esse, fui, fūtūrus, to be wanting.
Detineo, ēre, ui, tentum, to detain.
Deus, i, m. God.
Devictus, a, um, past part. of devinco, thoroughly conquered, vanquished.
Devoro, āre, āvi, ātum, to devour.
Dico, ēre, xi, ctum, to say, tell.
Dies, ēi, m. and f. sing. m. pl. day; *in dies*, day by day.
Difficultas, tātis, f. difficulty.
Dilabor, i, lapsus, dep. vb. to decay, go to ruin.
Dilanio, āre, āvi, ātum, to tear in pieces.
Diligo, ēre, lexi, lectum, to esteem highly, love.
Dimissus, a, um, past part. of dimitto, sent in different directions.
Dirus, a, um, adj. dreadful.
Discipulus, i, m. scholar.
Disco, ēre, didici, to learn.
Discordia, as, f. discord.
Dissidium, i, n. disagreement.
Dissimilis, e, adj. unlike.
Ditio, ōnis, f. sway.
Diu, adv. a long time.

- Divisus**, *a, um, past part. of divido*, divided.
Divitiae, *arum, f. pl.* riches.
Do, *dāre, dēdi, dātum*, to give.
Doceo, *ēre, ui, ctum*, to teach.
Dolor, *ōris, m.* grief.
Domi, *adverbial gen. of domus*, at home.
Domo, *āre, ui, itum*, to tame.
Domus, *ūs, f.* house, home.
Donum, *i, n.* gift.
Dormio, *īre, īvi, itum*, to sleep.
Druides, *um, m. pl.* Druids.
Dubito, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to doubt.
Dubius, *a, um, adj.* doubtful; *non dubium est*, there is no doubt.
Duco, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to lead.
Dulcis, *e, adj.* sweet.
Dum, *adv.* whilst, until.
Duo, *duae, duo, num. adj.* two.
Durus, *a, um, adj.* hard.
Dux, *dūcis, c.* leader, general.

E.

- E**, *ex, prep. gov. abl.* out of, from.
Edico, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to decree.
Edisco, *cēre, dīdīci*, to learn by heart, learn thoroughly.
Edo, *ēre, ēdi, ēsum*, to eat.
Educo, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to lead out.
Efficio, *ēre, fēci, fectum*, to effect, do, bring to pass.
Effigies, *ei, f.* image, likeness.
Ego, *mei, pers. pron.* I.

- Egredior, i, gressus, dep. vb.** to go out.
Egregie, adv. remarkably.
Egregius, a, um, adj. remarkable.
Elephantus, i, m. elephant.
En! interj. lo!
Eo, adv. thither, on that account.
Eo, ire, ii, itum, to go.
Eques, itis, m. horseman.
Equitatus, us, m. cavalry.
Equus, i, m. horse.
Erga, prep. gov. acc. towards.
Erudio, ire, ivi, itum, to instruct, teach.
Es, 2nd sing. pres. ind. of sum.
Esto, fut. imperat. of sum.
Et, conj. and, also, even; **et—et, both—and.**
Etenim, conj. for.
Etiam, conj. also, even.
Exactus, a, um, past part. of exigo, driven out.
Excipio, ěre, cēpi, ceptum, to withstand, reply.
Exemplum, i, n. example.
Exerceo, ěre, ui, itum, to exercise.
Exercitus, us, m. army.
Exigo, ěre, ěgi, actum, to drive out.
Existimo, āre, āvi, ātum, to think.
Expectatio, onis, f. expectation.
Expecto, āre, āvi, ātum, to wait for, expect.
Experior, ěri, pertus, dep. vb. to experience.
Exploro, āre, āvi, ātum, to explore.
Expugnatus, a, um, past part. of expugno, assaulted.
Expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, to take by storm, assault.
Extraho, ěre, xi, ctum, to draw out, extract.

F.

- Fabula**, *ae, f.* fable, tale.
Facilis, *e, adj.* easy ; *facile*, easily.
Facilius, *comp. adv.* more easily.
Facio, *ēre, fēci, factum*, to do, make.
Factus, *a, um, past part. of facio*, made.
Facundus, *a, um, adj.* eloquent.
Fallax, *ācis, adj.* deceptive, false.
Falsus, *a, um, adj.* false.
Fascis, *is, m.* bundle.
Fatum, *i, n.* fate.
Fauces, *um, f. pl.* jaws.
Faveo, *ēre, fāvi, fautum*, to favour.
Felis, *is, f.* cat.
Felix, *īcis, adj.* happy.
Fera, *ae, f.* wild beast.
Ferio, *īre, (percussi, percussum)*, to strike.
Ferme, *adv.* about, almost.
Fero, *ferre, tūli, lātum*, to bear, carry.
Ferreus, *a, um, adj.* of iron.
Ferrum, *i, n.* iron.
Fertilis, *e, adj.* fertile.
Festino, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to hasten.
Fides, *ei, f.* faith, trust, faithfulness ; *fidem dare*, to pledge one's word.
Filius, *i, m.* son.
Fingo, *ēre, finxi, fictum*, to feign, pretend.
Finio, *īre, īvi, ītum*, to finish.
Finis, *is, m. and f.* end, boundary, territory.
Fio, *fiēri, factus, pass. of facio*, to be done, to be made, to become.
Fleo, *ēre, ēvi, ētum*, to weep.

- Fletus**, *us, m.* weeping.
Floreo, *ēre, ui*, to flourish.
Flos, *ōris, m.* flower.
Flumen, *inis, n.* river.
Fons, *tis, m.* fountain.
Foris, *adv.* out of doors.
Forma, *ae, f.* beauty.
Formido, *inis, f.* fear.
Formosus, *a, um, adj.* beautiful.
Fors, *tis, f.* chance.
Fortis, *e, adj.* brave, strong.
Fortiter, *adv.* bravely.
Fortitudo, *inis, f.* bravery.
Fortuna, *ae, f.* fortune.
Fossa, *ae, f.* ditch.
Frango, *ēre, frēgi, fractum*, to break.
Fraus, *dis, f.* fraud, deceit.
Frenum, *i, n.* bit, bridle.
Frigus, *ōris, n.* cold.
Frugem, *no nom. gen. frugis*, fruit ; *pl.* crops.
Frumentum, *i, n.* corn.
Fruor, *i, itus, dep. vb. gov. abl.* enjoy.
Frustror, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to deceive.
Fugatus, *a, um, past part. of fugo*, routed.
Fugax, *ācis, adj.* fleeting, fugitive.
Fugio, *ēre, fūgi, fugitum*, to flee.
Fugo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to put to flight, rout.
Fulgeo, *ēre, si*, to shine, glitter.
Fulmen, *inis, n.* lightning.
Fur, *is, c.* thief.
Furor, *ōris, m.* fury.
Futurus, *a, um, fut. part. of sum*, about to be,
future.

G.

- Galli, orum, m. pl.** the Gauls.
Gallia, ae, f. Gaul (modern France).
Gaudeo, ēre, gavisus, semi-dep. vb. to rejoice.
Gemitus, us, m. groaning.
Gena, ae, f. cheek.
Gens, tis, f. nation.
Germani, orum, m. pl. Germans.
Gero, ēre, gessi, gestum, to wage, carry on.
Gloria, ae, f. glory.
Gortynii, orum, m. pl. the Gortynii.
Gramen, inis, n. grass.
Grassor, āri, ātus, dep. vb. to go, fall upon.
Gratia, ae, f. grace, favour; *pl.* thanks.
Gratulor, āri, ātus, dep. vb. gov. dat. to congratulate.
Gratus, a, um, adj. thankful, grateful.
Grex, grēgis, m. herd.
Grus, gruis, c. crane.
Guberno, āre, āvi, ātum, to govern.

H.

- Habeo, ēre, ui, itum,** to have.
Haurio, īre, hausī, haustum, to draw.
Hic, haec, hoc, dem. pron. this.
Hirundo, inis, f. swallow.
Hispania, ae, f. Spain.
Homo, inis, c. man.
Honestus, a, um, adj. honourable.
Honor, ōris, m. honour.
Hora, ae, f. hour.
Hortor, āri, ātus, dep. vb. to exhort.

Hortus, *i, m.* garden.
Hostis, *is, c.* enemy.
Humanus, *a, um, adj.* human.
Humerus, *i, m.* shoulder.
Hyems, *is, f.* winter.

I.

Idem, *eadem, idem, dem. pron.* same.
Igitur, *conj.* therefore, then.
Ignis, *is, m.* fire.
Ignotus, *a, um, adj.* unknown.
Illatus, *a, um, past part. of infero*, inflicted.
Ille, *a, ud, dem. pron.* that, he.
Imbecillis, *e, adj.* weak.
Imitor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to imitate.
Immemor, *is, adj.* unmindful.
Immitto, *ēre, mīsi, missum*, to hurl.
Immodicus, *a, um, adj.* immoderate.
Impedimentum, *i, n.* hindrance ; *pl.* baggage.
Impedio, *ire, īvi, itum*, to hinder.
Impero, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to command.
Impius, *a, um, adj.* impious.
Imploro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to implore.
Improbis, *a, um, adj.* wicked.
Imprudens, *tis, adj.* imprudent.
In, *prep. gov. acc. of motion*, into, towards, against ;
abl. of station, in, on.
Incertus, *a, um, adj.* uncertain.
Incipio, *ēre, cēpi, ceptum*, to begin.
Incolumis, *e, adj.* safe, unhurt.
Incursio, *ōnis, f.* incursion, attack.

- Indies**, *adv.* daily.
Ineo, *ire, ii, itum*, to enter upon.
Infamia, *ae, f.* infamy.
Inferior, *us, comp. adj.* lower.
Infero, *ferre, tūli, illātum, irr. vb.* to inflict.
Infestus, *a, um, adj.* opposed, obnoxious.
Inflatus, *a, um, adj.* elated.
Infrendeo, *ēre, ui*, to gnash.
Ingenium, *i, n.* temper, abilities, talent.
Ingens, *tis, adj.* great, immense.
Ingratus, *a, um, adj.* ungrateful.
Inhaereo, *ēre, si, sum*, to stick in.
Inimicus, *i, m.* enemy.
Initus, *a, um, past part. of ineo*, entered upon.
Injuria, *ae, f.* injury.
Inopia, *ae, f.* want.
Inquit, says he, *from inquam. def. vb.*
Insidiae, *ārum, f. pl.* snares, ambush.
Insidiator, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to lie in ambush, lie in wait.
Instruo, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to teach, instruct, draw up.
Insula, *ae, f.* island.
Inter, *prep. gov. acc.* between, among; *inter se*, with one another.
Interior, *us, comp. adj.* inner.
Interrogo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to ask.
Invenio, *ire, vēni, tum*, to find.
Invidia, *ae, f.* envy.
Invoco, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to call upon.
Ipse, *a, um, dem. pron.* self, himself, very.
Ira, *ae, f.* anger.
Irruo, *ēre, i, itum*, to rush in.

Is, ea, id, dem. pron. that, he.

Iste, a, ud, dem. pron. that (*near you*), that of yours.

Ita, adv. so, thus.

Italia, ae, f. Italy.

Iter, itineris, n. journey, road.

Iterum, adv. again.

J.

Jaceo, ēre, ui, itum, to lie.

Jam, adv. now.

Jubeo, ēre, jussi, jussum, to bid, order, command.

Jucundus, a, um, adj. pleasant.

Jungo, ēre, xi, ctum, to join.

Jus, jūris, n. right, law, justice.

Juvenca, ae, f. heifer.

Juvenis, is, m. a youth, young man.

Juvenis, e, adj. young; *comp.* junior.

Juvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, to help, delight.

L.

Labor, ōris, m. labour.

Labor, i, lapsus, dep. vb. to glide.

Lac, tis, n. milk.

Lacryma, ae, f. tear.

Laetitia, ae, f. joy, gladness.

Laetus, a, um, adj. joyful.

Lana, ae, f. wool.

Lanio, āre, āvi, ātum, to tear in pieces.

Lassus, a, um, adj. weary, tired.

Latex, icis, m. water.

Latro, ōnis, m. robber.

- Laturus**, *a, um, fut. part. of fero*, about to carry,
about to bring.
- Laudo**, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to praise.
- Laurus**, *i* and *ūs, f.* laurel.
- Laus**, *dis, f.* praise.
- Legio**, *ōnis, f.* legion.
- Lentus**, *a, um, adj.* pliant, tough.
- Leo**, *ōnis, m.* lion.
- Lepus**, *ōris, m.* hare.
- Lethum**, *i, n.* death.
- Lex**, *lēgis, f.* law.
- Liber**, *bri, m.* book.
- Libere**, *adv.* freely.
- Liberi**, *ōrum, m. pl.* children.
- Libero**, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to free, set free.
- Lignum**, *i, n.* wood.
- Lilium**, *i, n.* lily.
- Linea**, *ae, f.* line, boundary.
- Littera**, *ae, f.* letter; *pl.* literature.
- Loco**, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to place.
- Locus**, *i, m. sing.; m. and n. pl.* place.
- Longe**, *adv.* far.
- Longitudo**, *inis, f.* length.
- Longus**, *a, um, adj.* long.
- Loquor**, *ī, locūtus, dep. vb.* to speak.
- Ludo**, *ēre, si, sum*, to play.
- Lumen**, *inis, n.* light.
- Luna**, *ae, f.* moon.
- Lupus**, *i, m.* wolf.
- Lusus**, *ūs, m.* sport.
- Lux**, *lūcis, f.* light.
- Luxuria**, *ae, f.* luxury.

M.

- M.** for **Marcus**, *i, m.* Mark.
Magnitudo, *inis, f.* magnitude, greatness.
Magnopere, *adv.* greatly.
Magnus, *a, um, adj.* great.
Major, *us, comp. adj.* greater.
Majores natu, elders.
Maleficus, *a, um, adj.* villainous.
Malo, *malle, mālui, mālens, irr. vñ.* to have rather,
to be more willing.
Malum, *i, n.* evil.
Malus, *a, um, adj.* bad.
Mano, *āre, āvi, ātum, to flow.*
Manus, *us, f.* hand, band.
Mare, *is, n.* sea.
Maritimus, *a, um, adj.* maritime.
Mater, *tris, f.* mother.
Maximus, *a, um, superl. adj.* greatest.
Mecum, *i.e., cum me*, with me.
Medicus, *i, m.* physician.
Meditor, *āri, ātus, dep. vñ.* to meditate.
Medius, *a, um, adj.* middle.
Mel, *mellis, n.* honey.
Membrana, *ae, f.* membrane.
Memento, *imperat. of meminī*, remember.
Memini, *isse, def. vñ.* to remember.
Memor, *is, adj.* mindful.
Memoria, *ae, f.* memory.
Mens, *tis, f.* mind.
Mercator, *ōris, m.* merchant.
Merces, *ēdis, f.* reward.

Mereor, *ēri, itus, dep. vb.* to deserve.

Messis, *is, f.* harvest.

Metior, *iri, mensus, dep. vb.* to measure.

Metuo, *ēre, i, to fear.*

Meus, *a, um, poss. adj.* my.

Mico, *āre, ui, to shine, glitter.*

Miles, *itis, c.* soldier.

Mille, *num. adj. n. indecl. sing.; pl. millia, um,*
thousand.

Ministro, *āre, āvi, ātum, to minister, furnish.*

Misceo, *ēre, ui, mixtum or mistum, to mix.*

Miser, *ēra, ērum, adj.* wretched.

Mitis, *e, adj.* gentle.

Mixtus, *a, um, past part. of misceo, mixed.*

Modestia, *ae, f.* modesty.

Modus, *i, m.* manner.

Mollio, *ire, iui, itum, to soften.*

Mollis, *e, adj.* soft.

Moneo, *ēre, ui, itum, to advise, warn.*

Mons, *tis, m.* mountain.

Monumentum, *i, n.* monument.

Morior, *i, mortuus, dep. vb.* to die.

Moror, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to delay.

Mors, *tis, f.* death.

Mortalis, *e, adj.* mortal.

Mos, *mōris, m.* manner, custom ; *pl.* character, morals.

Motus, *us, m.* motion.

Moveo, *ēre, mōvi, mōtum, to move.*

Mox, *adv.* soon.

Mugio, *ire, iui, itum, to low.*

Mulceo, *ēre, si, sum, to soothe.*

Mulier, *is, f.* woman.

Multitudo, *inis, f.* multitude.
Multo, *adv.* much.
Multo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to fine.
Multus, *a, um, adj.* much, many.
Mundus, *i, m.* world, universe.
Munio, *ire, īvi, itum*, to fortify.
Munus, *eris, n.* gift.
Mus, *mūris, c.* mouse.
Mutatio, *ōnis, f.* change.
Muto, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to change.
Myrtus, *i, f.* myrtle.

N.

Namque, *conj.* for.
Narro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to relate.
Nascor, *ī, nātus, dep. vb.* to be born, grow, arise.
Natio, *ōnis, f.* nation.
Natus, *us, m.* birth ; *majores natu*, elders.
Natura, *ae, f.* nature.
Nauta, *ae, m.* sailor.
Navigans, *tis, pres. part. of navigo used substantively*, one who sails, sailor.
Navigo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to sail.
Navis, *is, f.* ship.
Ne, *adv.* that not, lest.
Negligo, *ere, lexi, lectum*, to neglect.
Nemo, *gen. not used, c.* no one.
Nemus, *eris, n.* grove.
Neptunus, *i, m.* Neptune, god of the sea.
Nequaquam, *adv.* by no means.
Neque, *conj.* nor ; *neque—neque*, neither—nor.

- Nescio**, *īre, īvi, ītum*, not to know.
Neve, *conj.* nor.
Nihil, *indecl. n.* nothing.
Nisi, *conj.* unless, except, if not, but.
Nitor, *ōris, m.* lustre, brightness.
Nobilitas, *tātis, f.* nobility.
Nobis, *dat. or abl. pl. of ego*.
Noceo, *ēre, ui, itum*, to injure, hurt.
Nolo, *nolle, nōlui, nōlens*, to be unwilling.
Nomen, *inis, n.* name.
Non, *adv.* not.
Nos, *nom. or acc. pl. of ego*.
Noster, *tra, trum, poss. adj.* our.
Novus, *a, um, adj.* new.
Nullus, *a, um, adj.* no, none.
Num, *interrog. particle, implying answer no*.
Numerus, *i, m.* number.
Nunquam, *adv.* never.
Nutrio, *īre, īvi, ītum*, to nourish.

O.

- O**, *interj.* O! Ōh!
Obduro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to endure, hold out.
Obedio, *īre, īvi, ītum*, to obey.
Obitus, *ūs, m.* death.
Oblecto, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to please, amuse.
Obses, *idis, c.* hostage.
Obsideo, *ēre, sessi, sessum*, to besiege.
Obsidio, *ōnis, f.* siege.
Obviam, *adv.* in the way ; *obviam fieri*, to meet.
Occasus, *ūs, m.* setting.

Occurro, *ēre, ri, sum, gov. dat.* to meet.
Oculus, *i, m.* eye.
Odi, *isse, def. vb.* to hate.
Officium, *i, n.* duty, kindness.
Omnis, *e, adj.* all, every.
Onerosus, *a, um, adj.* burdensome.
Onus, *ēris, n.* burden, load.
Opem, *no nom. gen. opis. f.* help; *pl.* riches.
Oppidum, *i, n.* town.
Oppugnatio, *ōnis, f.* siege.
Optimus, *a, um, superl. adj.* best.
Opus, *ēris, n.* work.
Ordo, *inis, m.* rank, order.
Orgetorix, *gis, m.* Orgetorix.
Orior, *iri, ortus, dep. vb.* to arise.
Orno, *āre, āvi, ātum, to* adorn.
Oro, *āre, āvi, ātum, to* beg, pray, beseech.
Ortus, *a, um, past part. of orior,* arisen.
Os, *ōris, n.* mouth, face.
Os, *ossis, n.* bone.
Otium, *i, n.* ease.
Ovis, *is, c.* sheep.

P.

Paene, *adv.* almost.
Pallor, *ōris, m.* paleness.
Palus, *ūdis, f.* marsh.
Parens, *tis, c.* parent.
Paries, *ētis, m.* wall.
Pariter, *adv.* in like manner, equally.
Paro, *āre, āvi, ātum, to* prepare.
Pars, *tis, f.* part.

- Parsimonia**, *ae, f.* parsimony.
Parturio, *īre, īvi, ītum*, to be in labour.
Parvus, *a, um, adj.* small.
Pasco, *ēre, pāvi, pastum*, to feed.
Pascor, *i, pastus, dep. vb.* to feed.
Pastor, *ōris, m.* shepherd.
Pater, *tris, m.* father.
Paternus, *a, um, adj.* paternal.
Patior, *i, passus, dep. vb.* to suffer.
Patria, *ae, f.* country.
Paucus, *a, um, adj.* few.
Paululum, *adv.* a little.
Pauper, *is, adj.* poor.
Pax, *pācis, f.* peace.
Pecco, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to sin.
Pectus, *ōris, n.* breast.
Pecunia, *ae, f.* money.
Pecus, *ōris, n.* cattle.
Pellis, *is, f.* skin.
Pello, *ēre, pēpūli, pulsum*, to drive.
Pendeo, *ēre, pēpendi, pensum*, to hang.
Penna, *ae, f.* feather, wing.
Per, *prep. gov. acc.* through, along, by.
Percunctor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to enquire.
Percurro, *ēre, i, sum*, to run through.
Perduco, *ēre, duxi, ductum*, to lead, conduct.
Peregrinor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to travel abroad.
Pereo, *īre, ii, itum*, to perish.
Perfero, *ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. vb.* to carry through,
 carry to the end, endure.
Perfuga, *ae, m.* deserter.
Perfugium, *i, n.* refuge.

- Periculosus**, *a, um, adj.* dangerous.
Pernocto, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to pass the night.
Persequor, *i, secūtus, dep. vb.* to pursue.
Perterreō, *ēre, ui, itum*, to thoroughly frighten.
Perturbo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to disturb.
Pes, *pēdis, m.* foot.
Peto, *ēre, ii, itum*, to seek, aim at, attack.
Philosophia, *ae, f.* philosophy.
Pietas, *ātis, f.* piety.
Pinus, *ūs and ī, f.* pine-tree.
Pius, *a, um, adj.* godly.
Planus, *a, um, adj.* flat.
Plausus, *ūs, m.* applause.
Ploro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to bewail.
Plurimus, *a, um, superl. of multus*, most, very many; *quam plurimi*, as many as possible.
Plus, *pluris, comp. of multus*, more.
Plus, *comp. adv.* more.
Pluvia, *ae, f.* rain.
Poena, *ae, f.* punishment.
Poenitet, *ēre, uit, impers. vb.* it repents.
Poeta, *ae, m.* poet.
Pol, *interj.* by Pollux, truly.
Pompeius, *i, m.* Pompey.
Pomum, *i, n.* apple.
Pons, *tis, m.* bridge.
Populus, *i, m.* people.
Porta, *ae, f.* gate.
Portus, *ūs, m.* port, harbour.
Possum, *posse, pōtui, pōtens, irr. vb.* to be able.
Post, *prep. gov. acc.* after.
Postulo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to demand.

- Potestas, atis, f.** power ; *potestatem facere*, to give an opportunity.
Potus, ūs, m. drink.
Prae, prep. gov. abl. before.
Praebeo, ēre, ui, itum, to afford, furnish.
Praecipuus, a, um, adj. chief.
Praeda, ae, f. booty.
Praelium, i, n. battle.
Praemissus, a, um, past. partic. of praemitto, sent forward.
Praemitto, ēre, mīsi, mīssum, to send forward.
Praemium, i, n. reward.
Praesens, tis, adj. present.
Praestans, tis, adj. excellent.
Praestantia, ae, f. excellence, superiority.
Praesto, adv. at hand, ready.
Praetereo, īre, ii, itum, to pass by.
Pratum, i, n. meadow.
Precem, precis, f., no. nom. prayer.
Primum, adv. firstly.
Primus, a, um, ord. num. adj. first.
Princeps, cīpis, c. chief.
Pro, prep. gov. abl. for, instead of.
Proconsul, is, m. proconsul.
Prodo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, to give up, betray.
Proficiscor, i, profectus, dep. vb. to set out.
Profugio, ēre, fūgi, fūgītum, to flee.
Profuturus, a, um, fut. part. of prosum.
Progredior, i, gressus, dep. vb. to proceed.
Prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum, to prohibit, forbid, restrain.
Promo, ēre, prompsi, promptum, to take forth, bring forth.

- Prope**, *adv.* nearly, almost.
Propius, *comp. adv.* nearer.
Prosum, *desse, fui, futurus, irr. vb.* to do good to, profit.
Protego, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to protect.
Provideo, *ēre, vīdi, visum*, to foresee, look after.
Providentia, *ae, f.* providence.
Provisus, *a, um, past part. of provideo.*
Proximus, *a, um, superl. adj.* nearest, next.
Prudentia, *ae, f.* prudence, caution.
Ptolemaeus, *i, m.* Ptolemy.
Pudor, *ōris, m.* modesty.
Puer, *i, m.* boy.
Pugna, *ae, f.* fight.
Pugno, *are, avi, atum*, to fight.
Pulcher, *ra, rum, adj.* beautiful.
Pulchritudo, *inis, f.* beauty.
Pulsus, *a, um, past part. of pello*, driven.
Punio, *ire, īvi, itum*, to punish.
Purus, *a, um, adj.* pure.
Pyrrhus, *i, m.* Pyrrhus.

Q.

- Quadraginta**, *num. card. adj.* forty.
Quaero, *ēre, ēivi, ēitum*, to seek.
Qualis, *e, adj.* of what sort, what.
Quam, *conj.* than; *quā plurimi*, as many as possible.
Quantus, *a, um, adj.* how great, how much.
Quartus, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* fourth.
Quassus, *a, um, past part. of quatio*, shattered.
Quatio, *ēre, quassi, quassum*, to shake, shatter.

- Quattuor**, *num. card. adj.* four.
Que, *conj.* and ; *que—que*, both—and.
Quercus, *ūs, f.* oak.
Qui, *quae, quod, rel. pron.* who, which, what.
Quidam, *quaedam, quoddam, pron.* a certain one.
Quidem, *adv.* truly, indeed.
Quin, *conj.* but that.
Quinque, *num. card. adj.* five.
Quis, *quae, quid or quod, inter. pron.* who ? what ?
Quo, *adv.* whither.
Quo, *conj. in a comparative sentence*, that.
Quod, *conj.* because.
Quoque, *conj.* also.
Quotidie, *adv.* daily.
Quum, *adv.* when.

R.

- Ramus**, *i, m.* branch, bough.
Rapio, *ēre, ui, raptum*, to snatch, seize.
Raro, *adv.* rarely.
Rarus, *a, um, adj.* rare.
Recedo, *ēre, cessi, cessum*, to retire.
Reddo, *ēre, reddidi, redditum*, to return, give back,
 restore.
Redeo, *ire, ii, itum*, to return, go back.
Redintegro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to renew.
Reduco, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to bring back.
Refero, *ferre, rettuli, relatum, irr. vb.* to bring
 back, refer, return ; *referre gratias*, to return
 thanks.
Reficio, *ēre, fēci, fectum*, to repair.

- Regnum**, *i, n.* kingdom.
Rego, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to rule.
Relinquo, *ēre, liqui, lictum*, to leave.
Reliquus, *a, um, adj.* rest, remaining.
Renovo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to renew.
Repentinus, *a, um, adj.* sudden, unexpected, un-
 looked for.
Reperio, *ire, repperi, repertum*, to find.
Requiro, *ēre, sivi, situm*, to require, seek for.
Res, *rei, f.* thing, property.
Rescindo, *ēre, scidi, scissum*, to cut down.
Respondeo, *ēre, di, sum*, to answer.
Respublica, *reipublicae, f.* state, republic.
Responsum, *i, n.* answer.
Restinguo, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to extinguish.
Retineo, *ēre, ui, tentum*, to retain.
Retraho, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to draw again.
Revera, *adv.* in very truth, truly.
Revereor, *ēri, itus, dep. vb.* to reverence.
Revoco, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to recall.
Rex, *rēgis, m.* king.
Rhenum, *i, n.* Rhine.
Rideo, *ēre, rīsi, rīsum*, to laugh at.
Ridiculus, *a, um, adj.* ridiculous.
Robigo, *inis, f.* rust.
Robur, *ōris, n.* strength.
Roma, *ae, f.* Rome.
Romanus, *a, um, adj.* Roman.
Romanus, *i, m.* a Roman.
Rosa, *ae, f.* rose.
Rostrum, *i, n.* beak.
Ruo, *ēre, i, itum*, to rush, set, fall.

Rursus, *adv.* again.

Rus, *rūris*, *n.* country.

Rusticor, *āri*, *ātus*, *dep. vb.* to dwell in the country.

Rusticus, *i, m.* a rustic, a countryman.

S.

Saepe, *adv.* often.

Saevio, *ire, ivi, itum*, to rage.

Sagitta, *ae, f.* arrow.

Saguntum, *i, n.* Saguntum.

Salio, *ire, ivi*, and *ui, saltum*, to dance.

Saltem, *adv.* at least.

Sancio, *ire, xi, ctum*, to consecrate, appoint, establish.

Sapiens, *tis, adj.* wise ; *sapientis est*, it is the mark of a wise man.

Sapientia, *ae, f.* wisdom.

Satis, *adv.* enough.

Saxum, *i, n.* rock.

Scelestus, *a, um, adj.* wicked.

Scelus, *ēris, n.* wickedness, crime.

Scio, *ire, ivi, itum*, to know.

Scribo, *ēre, scripsi, scriptum*, to write.

Scythae, *ārum, m. pl.* Scythians.

Se, *sui, no. nom. refl. pron.* himself, herself, itself, themselves.

Secum, *i.e., cum se*, with himself, etc.

Secundus, *a, um, adj.* second, prosperous ; *res secundae*, prosperity.

Sed, *conj.* but.

Sedeo, *ēre, sessi, sessum*, to sit.

Sedes, *is, f.* seat.

- Seges**, *ŕtis*, *f.* standing corn.
Semel, *adv.* once.
Semen, *inis*, *n.* seed.
Semper, *adv.* always.
Senecta, *ae*, *f.* old age.
Senectus, *tŕtis*, *f.* old age.
Senex, *sēnis*, *m.* an old man.
Sentio, *ire*, *sensi*, *sensum*, to feel.
Sepello, *ire*, *ivi*, *sepultum*, to bury.
Septingenti, *ae*, *a*, *card. num. adj.* seven hundred.
Sequor, *i*, *secŕtus*, *dep. vb.* to follow.
Serenus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* calm, serene.
Servo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, to keep.
Servus, *i*, *m.* slave.
Sese, *acc. and abl. of se.*
Si, *conj.* if.
Sic, *adv.* so.
Sidus, *ŕris*, *n.* constellation, star.
Signum, *i*, *n.* sign, standard.
Simul, *adv.* together ; *simul atque*, as soon as.
Singuli, *ae*, *a*, *distrib. num. adj.* one by one.
Sine, *prep. gov. abl.* without.
Sitis, *is*, *f.* thirst.
Societas, *tātis*, *f.* society, companionship.
Sol, *is*, *m.* sun.
Solatum, *i*, *n.* solace, comfort.
Solitus, *a*, *um*, *past part. of soleo*, accustomed.
Soleo, *ēre*, *itŕ sum*, *semi-dep. vb.* to be accustomed.
Solum, *i*, *n.* soil.
Solvo, *ēre*, *vi*, *sŕlŕtum*, to loosen, set sail.
Sono, *āre*, *ui*, *itum*, to sound.
Sonus, *i*, *m.* sound.

Soror, ōris, f. sister.

Spargo, ōre, si, sum, to sprinkle, scatter.

Speciosus, a, um, adj. specious, plausible.

Speculator, is, m. spy.

Spero, āre, āvi, ātum, to hope.

Spes, spei, f. hope.

Statim, adv. immediately, at once.

Sterilis, e, adj. barren.

Sto, āre, stēti, stātum, to stand.

Studium, i, n. study, desire.

Stultitia, ae, f. folly.

Sub, prep. gov. acc. and abl. under.

Subeo, ire, ii, itum, to go under, carry.

Subduco, ōre, xi, ctum, to lead up.

Subito, adv. suddenly.

Subitus, a, um, adj. sudden.

Subjicio, ōre, jēci, jectum, to add.

Sublatus, a, um, past part. of tollo, raised, lifted up.

Submissus, a, um, past part. of submitto, sent up.

Submitto, ōre, misi, missum, to send up.

Subrideo, ēre, si, sum, to smile.

Subsecutus, a, um, past part. of subsequor, following up.

Subsequor, i, cūtus, dep. vb. to follow up.

Subvenio, ire, vēni, ventum, gov. dat. to help.

Subvolo, āre, āvi, ātum, to fly up.

Succedo, ōre, cessi, cessum, to succeed.

Succus, i, m. juice.

Sum, esse, fui, fūtūrus, irr. vb. to be.

Summus, a, um, superl. adj. highest, greatest, top of.

Superbus, a, um, adj. proud.

Suus, *a, um, poss. adj.* his, her, its, etc.
Sylva, *ae, f.* wood.

T.

Tabula, *ae, f.* tablet.
Tacitus, *a, um, adj.* silent.
Talis, *e, adj.* such.
Tam, *adv.* so.
Tandem, *adv.* at length.
Tango, *ēre, tēgi, tactum*, to touch.
Tantalus, *i, m.* Tantalus.
Tantus, *a, um, adj.* so great.
Taurus, *i, m.* bull.
Tego, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to cover.
Telum, *i, n.* dart.
Temperantia, *ae, f.* temperance, moderation.
Tempestas, *ātis, f.* storm, tempest.
Templum, *i, n.* temple.
Tempus, *ōris, n.* time.
Tendo, *ēre, tētendi, tensum*, to stretch.
Teneo, *ēre, ui, tum*, to hold.
Tener, *ēra, ērum, adj.* tender.
Tenuis, *e, adj.* slender.
Terra, *ae, f.* earth, land.
Terreo, *ēre, ui, itum*, to frighten, terrify.
Tertio, *adv.* the third time.
Tertius, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* third.
Thesaurus, *i, m.* treasure.
Tibi, *dat. sing. of tu.*
Timeo, *ēre, ui, itum*, to fear.
Timor, *ōris, m.* fear.

- Tollo**, *ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum*, to take away.
Torridus, *a, um, adj.* torrid, hot.
Tot, *indecl. adj.* so many.
Totus, *a, um, adj.* whole.
Traho, *ĕre, xi, ctum*, to draw.
Transeo, *īre, ii, itum*, to cross.
Trecenti, *ae, a, card. num. adj.* three hundred.
Tremulus, *a, um, adj.* trembling.
Trepidus, *a, um, adj.* trembling.
Tres, *tria, card. num. adj.* three.
Triplex, *icis, adj.* triple, threefold.
Tristitia, *ae, f.* sadness.
Troja, *ae, f.* 'Troy.
Tu, *tui, pers. pron.* thou.
Tueor, *ĕri, dep. vb.* to defend, behold.
Tum, *adv.* then.
Tumulus, *i, m.* tomb.
Turpis, *e, adj.* base, disgraceful.
Tutus, *a, um, adj.* safe.
Tuus, *a, um, poss. adj.* thy.

U.

- Ubi**, *adv.* where, when.
Ultimus, *a, um, superl. adj.* last.
Ulysses, *is, m.* Ulysses.
Umbra, *ae, f.* shadow.
Umbro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to shade.
Undique, *adv.* on all sides.
Unus, *a, um, card. num. adj.* one.
Urbs, *is, f.* city.
Uro, *ĕre, ussi, ustum*, to burn.

Usus, ūs, m. use.

Ut, conj. that, as.

Uter, utra, utrum, pron. which of two, whether.

Uterque, utraque, utrumque, pron. each of two.

Utor, i, usus, dep. vb. gov. abl. to use.

Utrinque, adv. on both sides.

Utrum, adv. whether.

Uva, ae, f. grape.

V.

Vacca, ae, f. cow.

Vacuus, a, um, adj. empty.

Vadum, i, n. ford, shallow.

Valeo, ēre, ui, itum, to be powerful, avail.

Vastus, a, um, adj. vast.

Vectigal, is, n. tax.

Vehementer, adv. strongly.

Venetia, ae, f. Venetia, the country of the Veneti

Venio, īre, vēni, ventum, to come.

Venor, āri, ātus, dep. vb. to hunt.

Ventus, i, m. wind.

Ver, is, n. spring.

Verbum, i, n. word.

Verecundia, ae, f. modesty.

Vereor, ēri, itus, dep. vb. to fear.

Vero, adv. but, in truth.

Versus, ūs, m. verse.

Verto, ēre, ti, sum, to change, turn.

Verum, i, n. truth.

Verus, a, um, adj. true.

Vescor, i, dep. vb. gov. abl. to feed upon.

- Vestigium**, *i, n.* footstep.
Vestio, *īre, īvi, ītum*, to clothe.
Veto, *āre, ui, ūtum*, to forbid, hinder.
Via, *ae, f.* way.
Viator, *ōris, m.* traveller.
Vicissitudo, *inis, f.* change, vicissitude.
Vicinus, *i, m.* neighbour.
Victoria, *ae, f.* victory.
Video, *ēre, vīdi, vīsum*, to see.
Videor, *ēri, vīsus, dep. vb.* to seem.
Viginti, *indecl. num. adj.* twenty.
Vinco, *ēre, vīci, victum*, to conquer.
Vinculum, *i, n.* chain; *pl.* prison.
Vindico, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to claim.
Vinum, *i, n.* wine.
Vir, *i, m.* man.
Vireo, *ēre, ui*, to be green.
Virtus, *tūtis, f.* virtue, valour.
Vis, *no gen. f.* force; *pl. vires, ium*, strength.
Visus, *a, um, past part. of video*, seen.
Vita, *ae, f.* life.
Vitium, *i, n.* vice, fault.
Vito, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to avoid.
Vivo, *ēre, vixi, victum*, to live.
Vivus, *a, um*, alive.
Vix, *adv.* scarcely.
Voco, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to call.
Volo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to fly.
Volo, *velle, volui, irr. vb.* to wish, be willing; *quid vellet*, what he wanted.
Volumen, *inis, n.* volume.
Votum, *i, n.* vow, prayer.

Vox, *vōcis*, *f.* voice.

Vulneratus, *a, um*, *past part. of vulnero*, wounded.

Vulnero, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to wound.

Vulnus, *ēris*, *n.* wound.

Vulpecula, *ae, f.* a little fox.

Vulpes, *is, f.* fox.

Vultis, *2nd pl. pres. ind. of volo*, to wish.

Z.

Zona, *ae, f.* zone.

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